

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No. 3.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

WHOLE No. 731

HEAVY ARRIVALS.

NEW GOODS,

ALL READY FOR A LARGE SPRING TRADE.

Our Men's Clothing Department, Our Youths', Boy's, and Children's Departments, Our Custom Tailoring Department, Our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, Our Hat and Cap Department, in fact all the Departments

Are Full of All the Desirable Styles, and at Prices Away Down.

CONSUMERS have great advantages in making purchases of us. They can always depend upon getting the LATEST STYLES, and have Large Stocks to select from. And for LOW PRICES we shall do in the future what we have done in the past,—UNDERSELL THEM ALL.

We sell lots of Goods at Lower Prices than Merchants in the Country pay for them.

Do not, under any circumstances, allow any one to persuade you to buy until you have examined OUR VERY LARGE STOCK and LOW PRICES. Clothing is Lower this season than any other article in existence.

MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

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CASH Paid for

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THE

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

STATIONERY,

WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

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Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

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The Pioneer, and only store devoted

solely to Crockery,—making a

business of the purchase and sale of

a first-class stock in all its branches

—is J. H. WORTLEY'S, north

side Congress Street.

Every man to his trade. Large

experience in this department enables

me to please my patrons by furnishing

them reliable goods.

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, March 17.

HEZEKIAH AND THE ASSYRIANS.

II. Chron. 32: 9—21.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"With him is an arm of flesh; but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles."—2 Chron. 32: 8.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—God is the refuge of his people.

Hezekiah was one of the best kings of ancient Israel. His zeal for God, and His true worship continued, and the effected a complete reformation in his kingdom. Finding that the brazen serpent which Moses had erected in the wilderness, was becoming an object of idolatry with the people, he destroyed it. He not only reformed religion, but he greatly advanced the temporal affairs of his kingdom. And God blessed him in all that he undertook, so that he became very rich and prosperous as a sovereign. He was attacked in the fourteenth year of his reign with a disease which threatened to prove fatal, but the prophet Isaiah, by divine direction, visited and prescribed for him, and by a very simple application, he was healed. God also gave him a special sign, at his earnest request, that his life should be prolonged, which was, that the shadow of the sun should go backward ten degrees on the dial plate of Ahaz. (See 2 Kings 20: 8-11.)

After this came the invasion of Judah by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, a monarch of great power, who took forty-six cities, carried away 200,000 captives and shut up Hezekiah in his capital. The king was forced to negotiate with the invader and to pay him an immense amount of treasure, which obliged him to strip off the gold from the doors of the temple. But even this did not secure peace to Judah. The Assyrian King returned within a year or two, and, as we learn from this lesson, sent messengers again to Jerusalem demanding the surrender of the city. Sennacherib and his emissaries endeavored also to frighten the people into surrender, by charging that their King had dishonored the God of Israel, by taking away his high places, (see ch. 31: 1,) and that he could not expect the help of Jehovah in his trouble. The Assyrian also boasted of what he had already done to other nations, and endeavored in every way to dishearten the people, and induce them to give up the city.

In this extremity Hezekiah had recourse to the Lord his God. His prayer is recorded in full in 2 Kings 19. In answer, God instructed Isaiah to assure him that his prayer was heard, and that his enemy should not come into the city, but should leave it in safety and return to his own land. That very night, by a miraculous visitation of God, a terrible slaughter took place in the Assyrian camp and 185,000 men were slain. Sennacherib retreated to Nineveh, and was there killed by two of his own sons. Thus was Hezekiah delivered from his great danger.

Byron has described the sudden destruction of the army of Sennacherib, in one of his best known Hebrew melodies—two stanzas of which we quote. The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold, And his cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold, And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sod, And the blue wave rells nightly on deep Galilee. Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green, That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen; Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath fallen, That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen; That host, the morrow, lay withered and brown!—N. Y. Observer.

Normal Items.

The State Board of Education visited the school yesterday.

It is thought that the new hall will be ready for graduating exercises.

Walter Chever, a graduate of the Normal, visited the school on Wednesday.

That sidewalk near the Normal that has been torn up so long has been repaired.

The question, "Resolved, That foreign immigration should be prohibited," was discussed at the Normal Lyceum, Friday evening, March 8.

The first speaker, Mr. Clark, spoke of the immoral and irreligious influences which foreigners exert on society, and asserted that a large proportion of the crimes which have been committed in this country, were perpetrated by foreigners. He next spoke of their political influence. He said that already we have more laborers than capital to support.

Mr. Smith next spoke. He said that no one would favor prohibiting well educated and refined people from coming into our country, and according to the principle of our government all men are free and equal, and if we prohibit the degraded and the ignorant, we must also prohibit the refined and educated. To make a law prohibiting immigration would be the framers of the constitution and absurd. In speaking of the character of Chinese, he said that much that was said, was a gross misrepresentation; and the principle that we must help men out of a country because they make labor cheaper is unjust and wrong.

Miss Chapman next read an essay favoring the affirmative. She said that the Chinese come here bringing nothing with them except their vices, while they stay they simply hoard up what little they earn, when they depart they take everything with them except the effect of their most pernicious influence. They have purchased nothing which our country produces. What clothes they wear are manufactured in their own country; what rice they eat, what tea they drink and what opium they smoke are all products of their own country.

Miss Verna Harris next put in her plea for the foreigners. She said that as long as we have such an amount of undeveloped resources it would be selfish to refuse to receive them, and that we ought not to think of ourselves so much as the general good to humanity.

Mr. Hettiger then took the floor, also favoring the negative. He said that he thought that those who had spoken on the other side of the question were prejudiced, in the first place we must look at what foreigners have done and are doing to improve the country. We may, sometime, be placed in such circumstances that we would be glad to be received by other nations. It is unreasonable to suppose that foreigners can or have any disposition to influence our political affairs as indicated by a gentleman of the affirmative; for my father has been to

California (Applause) and describes them as a peaceable, quiet people. They come for their own benefit and not to injure anyone else.

Mr. Mead followed on the affirmative. He said that, wishing to pay all due regard to that design of our forefathers, as stated by a gentleman on the negative, to make this land an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and that welcome to our treasures of science and delights, and to our land of civil and religious liberty, yet time, the great solver of all problems has demonstrated to us that this is a dangerous thing to do. Although foreign immigration was a decided advantage at the time this bidding was uttered, yet at present we have not the employment for our foreign element. Nearly all our great commercial highways have been constructed, and we are now entering upon a permanent change in our industrial conditions.

Mr. Biscomb spoke next in favor of the negative. He said foreigners had been misrepresented, and their influence had been exaggerated. Germans have been represented as a semi compound of sour krait and lager beer. It has been stated that a few thousand Chinese could overthrow our government and corrupt the morals of a nation. What a stable condition we must be in! As though because Belknap robbed the treasury, Stokes killed Fish, and Boss Tweed cheated New York out of six million dollars, the American people are a set of robbers, cheats, and murderers. The foreigner who brings a good muscle and a desire to do good in the country, brings what is far better than money.

Mr. Wilson closed the arguments on the affirmative with a speech that was well worthy the president of the Lyceum. The resolution was adopted, 45 to 34.

Loss of APPETITE.—In persons of sedentary and literary pursuits, if the brain is overworked and the muscles underworked, the appetite is very apt to fail, from a general atony of the system. The PERUVIAN SYRUP restores the tone of the digestive system, and consequently the appetite, by supplying a pure blood to organs too weak to make it without assistance. Sold by all druggists.

Local Matters.

—Frank P. Bogardus, Treasurer of Ypsilanti City settled with the County Treasurer this morning. Amount paid in cash \$4752.57; in orders \$323.69; uncollected taxes returned \$763.67.—Ann Arbor Times.

—Regular business meeting of the Ypsilanti Reform club, Friday evening, March 8. Meeting called to order by the president. Roll call of officers read, absent—Brothers Vaughn, Worden, Robbins and Bovie. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Applications for membership—none. Communication from Bro. Goulding, of Columbus, Ohio, wanting to lecture for the benefit of our club. First lecture to be given on Sunday, March 17, second on Monday, March 18. Communication accepted and placed on file. Financial Secretary's report, read, accepted and placed on file. Bills of Ypsilanti Light Guard company of \$140.75; of John W. Wise of \$1.75; of J. W. Spoor of \$12.00; of Gas Light company of \$1.20; of Ira S. Davis of \$4.78, and of J. H. Manning of \$3.71 were referred to Finance committee. Moved by Bro. Woodruff and supported that matting be placed around billiard tables. Carried.

—The coporation election held at the office of E. B. Clark, on Monday last, passed off quietly. Their were two tickets in the field—Coporation and Citizens—which resulted in the election of the entire Coporation ticket, as follows: President, Myron Webb; Trustees—one year, Eugene Halber, Geo. E. Schairer, Geo. W. Hall; Trustees for two years, A. C. Clarke, John McKinnon, Jr., A. K. Clark; Clerk, Wm. P. Carson; Treasurer, Howard T. Nichols; Street Commissioner, Wm. J. Jackson; Assessor, Paul Saubelle; Constable, C. O. Rogers.—Saline Standard.

ITEMS FROM THE DEXTER "LEADER."—"They say" the young men have formed a "Yellow Ribbon Club," taking the following pledge: We, the young men of Dexter and vicinity, do hereby pledge ourselves upon our sacred honor that we will neither buy, make, sell or use any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, as a beverage; and furthermore that we will not keep company with any young lady who cannot do her own washing or baking and the usual household work, and will use all means in our power to induce our lady friends to become proficient in the knowledge necessary to make a house neat and tidy. Our motto is, "Girls who know how to do housework or no wives."

Not long ago a young man, a student in the University we believe, applied to the superintendent of schools in a township not a thousand miles from Dexter, desiring to teach one of the schools under his charge. He was referred to the Directors, who gave him such encouragement that he applied for examination. The Supt. asked him the usual questions; and as a sample of his replies, we give the following: Supt.—"How many letters are there in the English alphabet?" Applicant, "Thirty-six." Supt.—"I have a farm gate ten feet long and four feet wide; how long will I be required to make a brace, to reach from one lower corner to the opposite upper corner?" Applicant, (after due deliberation),—"Twenty feet." He did not get the certificate; but was advised to study up and apply at the next public examination—of which he was to be duly notified. He was evidently disappointed, for the following is what he wrote to the Supt., on a postal card:

I do not think I shall come to be examined, as I can not waste my time looking up the trash necessary to be examined for a back-woods school. An ordinary child of six years is supposed to know enough about the kind of orthography which you spoke of, but you seem to think it necessary for classical students to pursue. I think perhaps President Angell would introduce it in the University if you would speak to him about it. Sincerely yours

Easterly AND Leonard,

Headquarters for the Grocery Trade
Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery,
Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS
are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market
Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N. B.—We keep a Delivery
Wagon, and deliver
our goods at all times of
the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD,
South side Congress Street,
650 Second Store from Washington St.

Choirs, Singing Schools, Societies
SHOULD USE

THE SALUTATION \$12.00 or ZION
per doz. \$7.50
or THE ENCORE per doz. \$7.50
PERKINS' SINGING SCHOOL \$6.75
per doz. \$6.75
or JOHNSON'S CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTION BOOK \$12.00 per doz.

The first two are first-class Church music books, by L. O. Emerson and W. O. Perkins, and have full instructive courses. The last three are fitted especially for Singing Schools by the very best talent. Now for a spirited Winter, and Spring Singing Class.

Also give new interest to the year's practice, by getting up one of our 40 CANTATAS, (send for circulars). Five of them are:

Belshazzar, Butterfield, \$1.25
Don Munio, Dudley Buck, 1.50
Joseph's Bondage, Chadwick, 1.25
Prodigal Son, Sullivan, 1.25
Walpurgis Night, Mendelssohn .80

Belshazzar and Joseph's Bondage are dramatized, and are splendid musical dramas.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago,
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

Grand Chance.
FOR SALE.

Three and a half acres at the eastern boundaries of the city, within the corporation. \$200.00 cash down, and balance on time at 7 per cent. interest. Inquire at COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the
Throat and Lungs,
such as Coughs, Colds,
Whooping Cough,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

MRS. GOODING,
Dealer in

HUMAN HAIR.

SWITCHES, WAVES, CURLS, AND ALL the LATEST PUFFS. COIFFURES.

Every description of hair work on hand. Comings made to order on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Agency for Madame Demore's patterns. Stamping done on short notice.

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a Book by 500 Ladies, contributed to the Chicago "Tribune."

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For the amount of reading matter, the COMMERCIAL doubles any other paper in the country, and it is the cheapest; only \$2.00 per annum.

C. R. Pattison,

PUBLISHER, YPSILANTI, MICH.

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ATTORNEYS.

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B. D. YORK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Jeness block, MONROE TO LOAN.

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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MUSICAL.

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Where you can get First-class Meals served in Good Style at Low Rates.

Single Meals, 30 Cents. Four Meal Ticket, \$1.00

Day Board, \$3.50.

Private entrance and dining room for Ladies

FRESH OYSTERS Received Daily, and served up in every style. Raw, 30c. Fries, 35c. Stews, 25c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN

Latest Michigan patents:
 Feather Renovators—D. B. Sanders & J. Smith, Burlington.
 Coal Steam Generators—W. S. Salisbury, Battle Creek.
 Ironing Tables—S. C. Terry, Augusta.
 Grain Separators—J. L. Upton, Battle Creek.

Yates—C. Visel, Coldwater.
 Hand Rake—W. M. White, Milford.
 The President has appointed John J. Bagley and Martin Ryerson as honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition from Michigan.

The Huron county committee to solicit aid for the new railroad report that they have secured pledges for the grading, tying and bridging of 214 miles of the road, and subscriptions for nine miles more and three miles of grading.

When the ice broke up in Saginaw Bay, a party of fishermen were carried on an ice floe from the vicinity of Bay City out into the bay. At dark they could be plainly seen from the shore in the vicinity of the Oak Grove House, on the East shore, but at daylight Tuesday morning ice and men had disappeared. A tug was sent in search, and found the whole party, who had landed at Big Creek.

Thirty thousand whitefish fry have been deposited in Thompson's Lake, Livingston Co.

Arrangements are being made by the Women's Christian Temperance Union for an active campaign throughout the State.

Some of the students in the University the other night took a bronze statue from its pedestal in the "campus," and set it up in the Common Council room. It weighs several hundred pounds. The authorities have now bolted and riveted it to its foundation with bars of iron.

Ex-Treasurer Morrison is to settle up his matters with the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Jonesville, within 30 days.

Parties at Sturgeon Bay are putting up 100,000 tons of ice for shipment to Chicago and other cities.

Arrangements are made for laying 65 miles of new rails on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road this year, most of them steel, and for building a new bridge over the Muskegon River at Big Rapids.

In the several mines of the Upper Peninsula during 1877 there were 24,587 tons and 343 pounds of copper in the rough produced, which amounted to about 19,600 tons of ingots, worth \$6,460,000, showing an increase in production of nearly 700 tons. Of this amount the Calumet and Hecla mine produced considerably over one-half. The shipments of iron ore from the Marquette district show a traffic over 1,000,000 tons, a falling off of some 26,000 tons since last year. The product was worth at the mines about \$3,800,000. The pig iron produced in the entire Upper Peninsula aggregated in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, giving a grand total of \$11,260,000 as the mineral product, and which would be increased by the addition of the lumber, sandstone, slate, etc., to fully \$14,000,000.

State Treasurer McCreery has just bought \$43,000 of State bonds for deposit in the sinking fund.

An early opening of navigation is anticipated, and the lighthouses have been ordered to light up.

This is the year for the visit of wild pigeons to this State, and the people up in Oceana and adjoining counties, where the pigeons are accustomed to nest, are preparing their nets in anticipation of a large catch. The first flocks have put in an appearance.

Mr. Polasky and the Hon. A. H. Morrison have completed arrangements for erecting a mammoth tub and pail manufacturing establishment at St. Joseph. There will be three large buildings. The works will cover about two and one-half acres of ground.

The propeller Music sailed from Bay City to Tawas City on the 8th—the earliest opening of navigation on record.

Two men who gave their names as Vanderhoof and Chaney were arrested at Parma, Friday, for stealing wheat from the barn of Mr. Powers, of Tompkins.

The log product will fall far short of expectations. About one-third of the cut will remain on the skids. The deficiency will be partly made up by the railroads which are being built to convey logs to the streams.

During an altercation between two Germans named Schoeppe and another man named Morea, about two miles north of Wayne, on Thursday, Charles Schoeppe was fatally shot and died Friday morning.

The new freight tariff on Eastward bound freight which went into effect on the 11th inst., will be on the basis of 22 1/2 cents per hundred weight on fourth-class freight from Detroit to New York and 30 cents from Chicago to the same point.

The Frankfort Express building, at Frankfort, was blown to pieces at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The employees just before starting for dinner built a hot fire, expecting sufficient steam to be ready upon their return to go to press in the afternoon. The boiler was blown over a steam saw mill and landed forty rods distant. Pieces of iron were scattered throughout the village and the foundations of many buildings shaken. The publisher estimates his loss at \$1,500.

Robins are building their nests, the buds are starting, and everything betokens spring. It is likely, however, that this cheering prospect will, for the present, be nipped in the bud.

Eaton Rapids had a \$10,000 fire Sunday morning. Among the buildings destroyed were Red Ribbon Hall, the U. S. and Am. Express offices.

Many people from Ohio are looking for farms in Michigan.

A wash-out on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at Marsh Creek, caused the freight train going south, Monday morning, to run into the creek. The locomotive and seven cars were badly wrecked. Engineer Silas Hall was badly scalded. Charles Thayer, fireman, was killed.

The Michigan Central announces another reduction of 75 per cent on lumber rates from the Saginaw Valley to Eastern and New England points. This makes a total reduction of about 200 per cent that has been made since the 1st of February.

Don Henderson, Rep., was elected President of the village of Allegan, Monday.

The election in Albion resulted in a Democratic-Greenback President, with a majority of other officers Republican.

The Governor has pardoned Orilla Smith, sent from Lenawee to the Detroit House of Correction for life, for an attempt to murder by poisoning. She has been in prison nearly 12 years. Her husband, convicted with her for the same offense, was sent to the State Prison for life, but was pardoned five years ago. Her pardon is granted at the request of the jurors who tried the case and the officers who prosecuted it. The judge would have sentenced her to a limited term, but the law at that time admitted only a life sentence.

The annual report of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad shows a small de-

crease of business but an increase of net profit, the operating expenses having been materially reduced. The falling off was in the lumber shipments.

Barry county has let the contract for a new county poor house.

A \$10,000 fire occurred at Hubbardston Sunday morning.

Bishop McCoskry, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has resigned the position he has held as Bishop of Michigan since the year 1856. Failing health is the cause of his resignation.

The Ponger House and Rhoades' & Mann's meat market, at Blissfield, burned Tuesday morning.

A rope walker met with a terrible accident at Lexington, last week. His rope broke and let him fall to the ground. His injuries, while not fatal, were very severe.

Already there is talk about the Hessian fly hatching out on light soils.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer City of Chester was destroyed by fire at St. Louis Thursday, and three persons were lost. The boat was valued at \$40,000 and she had on board 3,000 tons of merchandise.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad was held at Boston, March 6th. The report for the year ending December 31, 1877, shows 1,042 miles of road in operation; gross earnings, \$12,473,203; operating expenses, \$5,273,421; decrease in gross earnings, \$413,654, as against last year; decrease in passenger earnings, \$707,845 as against last year; sales of land by the road, 69,015 acres, a decrease of 56,889 compared with the previous year. The Board of Directors is requested to establish a volunteer-sinking fund that will ultimately provide for the principal and interest of the Government debt, the semi-annual contributions to it not to exceed \$1,000,000.

The official report of pork-packing at Cincinnati for the season ending March 1 has been submitted by Superintendent Maxwell. The figures are compared with last season: Total hogs packed, 632,302; increase, 108,726; aggregate gross weights, 179,616,939 pounds, increase, 35,786,650; aggregate yield of lard, 25,901,356 pounds, increase, 5,900,700; average yield of lard, 10 pounds, increase, 2 7/8-100 pounds. Total production of pork of all kinds: Barrels, 50,167, increase, 12,113; total lard meats, 78,247; total cut meats, green meats, and sides, 51,188,105 pounds, hams, 20,082,507 pounds; shoulders, 18,185,176 pounds.

A fire at Spartansburg, a small town near Corry, Pa., destroyed every business house in the place, including the Masonic Lodge, postoffice and depot. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The epizootic has made its appearance at Hamilton, Ont., and is attributed to the long continued wet weather. Judge Marks, a member of the Louisiana Electoral College, telegraphs that there is no prospect for a pardon for Anderson, and that the motion for a new trial has been postponed two weeks.

The strike on the Welland Canal works is virtually over, the laborers receiving an increase of from 30 to 35 cents per day.

Gold was 101 in New York on Saturday—the lowest it has been for many years.

New York merchants are very hopeful with respect to the Spring business.

The most violent storm of the season is reported at Cheyenne on Friday night, the wind ranging in velocity from fifty to sixty-four miles per hour, carrying the snow with it, and drifting in banks ten to fifteen feet high in this city. So far only one roof has given way. It extended from Bitter Creek on the west to Julesburg on the east. A great number of the cuts are level full of snow and all trains on the Union Pacific, Denver Pacific and Colorado Central are either side-tracked or snowed in. There is no communication north, whether many freight outfits are now traveling. It is probable the loss of stock will be great, if not of life.

The steamer Tinner, with 26 locomotives for the Russian Government, sailed from Philadelphia Saturday.

There have been suspensions of heavy provision houses in Philadelphia.

The Home Savings Bank of Boston, suspended Monday, with \$3,117,431 assets, of which \$2,341,534 is loaned on real estate.

A baggage car on the Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Railroad burned Monday, containing passengers' baggage and mail matter.

The award of the Fishery Commission is to be paid in full.

The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that fifty to a hundred million dollars in silver can be maintained at par with gold.

An appeal is made for aid to sufferers by the Hot Springs fire.

The heavy snow storm delayed trains at Cheyenne three days.

An Atlanta Ga., dispatch says that a tornado struck the city on Friday morning, at about 11 o'clock, leveling the Episcopal church and injuring 18 members of the congregation. When the building was struck the officiating minister, knowing it was but a question of minutes to secure the safety of the people, cried to them to throw themselves under the seats. This advice the congregation followed, and not a moment too soon. With a few fearful cries and jars the roof of the whole building crumbled into a shapeless ruin, burying the congregation under the debris. Several other churches in Atlanta have been seriously injured, their walls shaken and roofs partly stripped. The City Hall has been entirely unroofed and the car sheds of the railroad depot unsettled. Great damage was done to private residences and stores.

The Republicans carried New Hampshire in the election on the 12th inst., they elect their whole ticket by a reduced majority, and secure both branches of the Legislature.

At Sacramento City and Oakland, Cal., the Workingmen elected most of their municipal officers.

Hazing has been revived at Dartmouth College, in severe form. Two students have been disgraced, and arrests have been made for "assault with intent to kill."

Twenty-three thousand dollars of the new silver coinage is being paid out by the Philadelphia mint, in exchange for gold.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A semi-official dispatch from Constantinople dated March 6th, gives details of the conditions of peace.

The treaty bears the title "Preliminary of Peace," and contains 29 articles. The opening articles relate to Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria. Indemnity is fixed at 1,410,000,000 roubles, but 1,000,000,000 are covered by territorial cessions. Nothing is fixed concerning the terms and period of the payment of the 310,000,000. No guarantee is stipulated, nor is there mention of Egyptian or Bulgarian tributes or the Turkish fleet. The treaty simply states that Russia and Turkey shall agree, subsequently, about the payment.

Piot remains to Bulgaria, Serbia includes Sinitza, Novi Bazar and Vranja; Montenegro includes Andriav, Spuz, Podgorica and Nicesse. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be razed and Turkish troops withdrawn. A military road will be established for the Ottoman posts and telegraphs, and the passage of troops, which, however, must not make any considerable halt while passing through the country. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. Any property of Mussulmans who have not returned, or which they leave undisposed of, will be sold after two years for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund. Arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be remitted. The revenue until 1880 is to be applied to the indemnity for the sufferers by insurrection, and provide for local needs. Austrian and Russian commissioners will arbitrate in all disputed claims.

The navigation of the straits is declared free for merchant vessels during peace or war.

Six divisions of Russian infantry and two of cavalry will occupy Bulgaria until the formation of the Bulgarian militia, the strength of which shall be fixed later by Russia and Turkey. The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communications both through Roumania and the Black Sea. The expenses of the Russian occupation are to be borne by Bulgaria.

Roumania is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte, and make a direct treaty. No indemnity is stipulated for Serbia or Montenegro. The Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian commissioners will determine the Bulgarian tribute.

The reform programme of the Constantinople conference will be applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An organization similar to that granted to Crete in 1868 is stipulated for Thessaly and Epirus. No mention is made of Greece or Crete.

Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid are ceded to Russia. Erzeroum and Trebizond are not mentioned, except that the Russians may embark at Trebizond on their return home.

Asiatic Turkey is to be evacuated in six months. The evacuation of European Turkey is to begin immediately, and be completed within three months.

The European Danube commission retains its former rights. The Porte undertakes the expense of re-establishing navigation on the Danube, and indemnifying private losses, but not about the capitulations of the Danube Commission from the sums it owes the Porte.

Russia receives the Dobruksa, to exchange it for Bessarabia.

The question of the Russo-Turkish frontier shall be speedily settled. The treaty is to be ratified within 15 days, but its provisions become obligatory immediately. Nothing is said about ratifications by the congress, nor about the capitulations of the Russo-Turkish alliance. The details about the payment of the indemnity, which were to be arranged at St. Stefano, have been postponed, and the negotiators have arrived at Constantinople.

THE BULGARIAN BOUNDARY, ETC.

LONDON, March 7.—St. Petersburg and Constantinople dispatches state that the exact boundaries of Bulgaria are: On the west the Serbian frontier, thence in a line past Metrovitza, Vranja, and along the River Hissar to Yenidje, on the Albanian sea. The southern coast extends from Yenidje to a point midway between Kavala and Dedagetch. Thence the line runs northward to Tchermen, and skirting Adrianople, turns eastward to the Euxine Sea. The eastern coast extends from Hekim Tablasi to Mangolia, and from Mangolia the line runs northward to Keasova on the Danube. The election of the Prince of Bulgaria is to be under the surveillance of the Russian commissioners, and another Russian commissioner will superintend reforms in Turkish Armenia.

THE ASIATIC BOUNDARY.

The Soghianu range will form the boundary between the Russian and Turkish possessions in Asia.

Cardinal Franchi has been confirmed Pontifical Secretary of State; Cardinal Sestini, Prefect of the Propaganda; Cardinal Prefect, Camerlengo; and Cardinal Bartolini, President of the Congregation of Rites.

The Pope, on receiving the parish priests, recommended them to preach Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against the infidelity and immorality so generally prevailing, the result of a corrupt press. The Pope in all his exhortations avoids the mention of the Virgin, with the purpose of discountenancing Mariolatry, which his predecessors so long encouraged.

The Pope and Cardinal Franchi have determined on the policy of reconciling, as far as possible, the interests of church and state in the questions pending with the various governments.

King Hubert, in his address opening the Italian parliament refers to the Holy See as follows: "Pope Pius IX., after governing the church for 32 years, has descended to the tomb, regretted and venerated. The rites electing his successor have been performed in perfect freedom and without disturbing the tranquility of the state, the peace of conscience, or the independence of the ministers of religion. By maintaining our institutions and reconciling a respect for religion with a determined defense of the state laws and the principles of civilization, we prove how great are the results of our policy. We are confident that in our hands, Italy will not fall from her exalted position."

The Political Correspondenz publishes, under reserve, the following from Bucharest: It is said that the Russians, on March 6th, occupied the Bessarabian towns of Ismail, Cahull and Bolgrad.

A letter to the Cologne Gazette, from Pera, states that Suleiman Pasha has been drowned. His papers proved that he was contemplating a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Sultan.

A special from Koton announces that the ministry has resigned. The King will probably summon Signor Zaranadeli to form a cabinet.

The Archduke Francis, father of the Austrian Emperor, is dead.

It is expected that the treaty of peace will be ratified this week.

Count Andrassy denies that Austria is preparing for war.

A new Italian Ministry has been formed.

Distinguished honors have been conferred upon Gen. Grant by Greece.

The Russians are drawing nearer to Constantinople. They now occupy all the small villages round about it.

Germany, Austria and England all demand complete power for the Congress in the adjustment of terms of peace. Russia seems to object, claiming that the Russians and Turks can settle their own differences and that only questions of a European character shall be submitted to the Congress.

The Hungaria delegates have voted the credentials for by the government.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred in the Unity Brook pit, Kearsley, near Bolton, England. The mouth of the pit was blocked until 6 o'clock, when the explorers succeeded in entering. At least accounts they had found six corpses. About forty men were working in the pit at the time of the explosion, and it is certain all have perished.

CONGRESS.

MARCH 6.—The Senate passed Mr. Wallace's Long Bond Bill after amendments making the interest 4 per cent, instead of 3.65, and providing that the bonds shall be disposed of for coin or for United States notes at their nominal value, instead of at the rate at which they may then stand in the market. The following is the full text as it passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of that amount of 4 per cent. bonds of the United States, authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 coupons on bonds of the United States, of the denomination of \$25 and \$100, and of equal sums of each said denomination, redeemable in coin 50 years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per cent. annum; and said bond shall be exempt from taxation in like manner as those in the place of which they are to be issued.

Sec. 2. That said coupon bonds shall be payable to the order of the person who shall pay the money therefor, and the name of such person, or his or her assignee, or of any subsequent assignee, and his or her residence, shall be registered as the owner of said bond, in like manner as if the same was a registered bond, and such coupon bonds shall be transferable only by assignment, duly acknowledged before and certified under the seal of the clerk of a State Court, recorder, Federal Court or United States commissioner, which assignment shall be also executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and such assignment may also be made leaving the name of the assignee blank, and when so made in blank and executed as herein before provided said coupon bonds shall be transferable by delivery in like manner as if payable to the bearer.

Sec. 3. That the coupons attached to said bonds shall be payable either in United States legal tender notes or in coin, at the option of the United States, and the same shall be paid at any of the sub-treasuries or money depositories of the United States, or at any National bank; and it is hereby made the duty of each of said National banks to pay said coupons upon presentation without charge, and render the same to the Treasury for redemption, but said National banks shall only be required to do so upon the production of the proper bonds to which the coupon presented shall have been attached.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of State keep said bonds for sale at the different sub-treasuries, National banks and money depositories of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal tender notes at their nominal value, and such legal tender notes shall be reissued, and their proceeds and the coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable, and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of sections 3704 and 3705 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the issue of another bond in the room of any registered bond lost or destroyed, shall be applied to the bonds to be issued under this statute, but only in case of the loss or destruction thereof before the execution of the assignment in blank therein. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The House passed the Fortification bill. Also a bill for the erection of a public building at Kansas City.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting, without approval of the House, his authorization of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, on the second Monday in March. The message stated that there was not sufficient time to give notice of the holding of said special term, and the Government could not prepare for trial at said term, because no funds would be available for that purpose. The bill and message were referred.

Mr. Garfield made reply to Mr. Kelley's speech of yesterday.

March 7.—In the Senate the House bills to further suspend the operations of section 5,774 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the Guano Islands was passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) called up his joint resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, and made a speech thereon, strongly opposing the bill removing the political disabilities of Robert H. Chilton, of Georgia, passed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on expenditures in the several departments of the Government here to employ each a clerk or expert pending investigations, and also authorizing the Committee on Postoffices to employ two experts.

The deficiency bill was discussed and passed. It appropriates \$6,500 for temporary clerks in the Treasury, \$20,000 for clerks to investigate fraudulent land entries, etc., \$25,000 for clerks in the General Land Office to bring into market public lands in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and \$4,000 for heating and gas in the Pension Office.

MARCH 8.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, the bill for the payment of Southern mail contractors who joined the rebellion was discussed.

Mr. Willets (Rep., Mich.) denied the statement made by Mr. Reagan some time ago, that the Confederate Government had never paid or assumed to pay the contractors, and read from an act passed by the Confederate Congress in which it should be to pay every dollar, the only limitation being that such contract should be loyal to the Confederacy. He had found upon examination of the Confederate records, that eighteen of those claims had been audited and paid, and the Confederate Government has gone so far as to provide, if the United States Government should thereafter pay them, the contractors should reimburse the Confederate Government for the amount paid them. He also quoted from the report made by Mr. Reagan, as Confederate Postmaster General, in which he credits himself with \$502,000 paid on account of services rendered prior to May 31, 1861.

MARCH 9.—In the House Mr. Foster (Rep., O.) reported the bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,533,445 deficiencies for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Referred to the committee of the whole.

MARCH 11.—The Senate passed a resolution appointing George W. T. Sherman a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of George Bancroft, resigned.

The bill providing for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, with an amendment that one member be engaged in the traffic, was passed—yeas 29, nays 19.

In the House, under the call of the States, a number of bills were received and referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hewitt of N. J. made an attack on the President's civil service policy, which was not replied to.

The naval appropriation bill was reported. The total amount appropriated is \$14,048,684. The salary of the Admiral is fixed at \$13,000; of the Vice-Admiral at \$8,000. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for the establishment of the navy yards.

An evening session was held but it amounted to nothing, not more than a dozen members being present.

March 12.—In the Senate the bill in aid of the Polar expedition passed unanimously.

The bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General, was taken up and passed.

A petition was presented from Robert G. Ingersoll and 50,000 others, representing that the laws to prevent the circulation of obscene literature were also manipulated to prevent freedom of speech and conscience, and praying that they may be materially modified or repealed. The petition was referred to the committee on revision of the laws.

The bill in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund was taken up, and Mr. Thurman spoke at length in favor thereof. Mr. Davis (of Ill.) referred to the eighteenth section of the act of July 1st, 1862, chartering the road, wherein Congress reserved the right to add to, alter, amend or repeal the act, and said that the passage of the pending bill was nothing beyond the exercise of a justly reserved power. The Senate went into executive session.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The discussion was entirely political and no action was taken.

The English Grain Market.

The Mark Lane Express's review of the British corn trade for the week says that English wheat has been marketed in small quantities and in satisfactory condition. Both in Mark Lane and in the provinces business was restricted as growers are not able to make up their mind to accept the lower rates at which buyers expected to purchase. Sales however, have only been producible at a decline of a shilling per quarter, although the reduction has been principally affected by a badly conditioned harvest. The imports of foreign wheat into London and Liverpool have been large. Buyers were enabled to satisfy their wants on rather easier terms. Trade has been somewhat less depressed than of late, but the demand nevertheless has been mostly retail. Considerable interest is centered for the moment upon the Black Sea ports, and largish shipments of grain are taking place in Odessa, but in what condition these supplies will reach us after having been stored in the up-country districts of Southern Russia for many months, is a matter of conjecture. There will probably be some delay in shipping wheat from this source, the transport service being very inefficient. New American maize has come to hand freely, in good condition. Feeding stuff ruled low. New maize and barley have been a turn lower to sell, but oats, of which the arrivals from abroad have been light, fully maintained the late rates. The arrivals of wheat cargoes at points of call have been moderate, but the trade ruled exceedingly dull, and prices declined two shillings per quarter. Maize and barley are also neglected, and values gave way six pence to a shilling per quarter, with a firmer feeling at the close.

Cleopatra's Needle is to stand on the Embankment, at the Adelphi Steps. The objection had been raised that, although the foundations of the Embankment were laid in solid concrete, yet this rested on a stratum of Thames mud and ooze, so that to erect an obelisk weighing, with its substructure, about 200 tons would be a hazardous experiment. The engineer of the Board of Works replied by pointing to the iron pillars of the Charing-Cross Bridge, close by, which had long borne a weight on each square foot double that of the obelisk. The site was finally chosen by the board, and the Needle will be placed where its proportions will not be dwarfed by surrounding buildings, and where, as Mr. Dixon says, the splendid gray granite of the embankment, the solemn grandeur of Waterloo Bridge, the distant background of Somerset House, the river, and the Adelphi Gardens form appropriate surroundings.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white, \$5 75@6 10
 Medium, 5 25@5 50
 Amber, 5 25@5 50
 Low grades, 3 50@4 25
 Buckwheat flour, 3 50@3 75
 Wheat—Extra white, 1 23@1 26
 No. 1 white, 1 22@1 23
 Amber, 1 24
 Corn—56c per bush.
 Oats—No. 1 white, 29c; mixed, 27 1/2@28.
 Barley—\$1 10@1 40 per hd. lbs.
 Rye—50¢@57¢ per bush.
 Apples—\$4 56@5 25 per bbl.
 Beans—Unpicked, \$ 80@1 20 per bush.
 Picked \$1 50@1 65.
 Butter—Prime quality, 16@19c. Medium 10@12c; poor quality 8@10 cts.
 Cheese—13@13 1/2c per lb.
 Dressed Hogs—\$4 34@4 35 per cwt.
 Eggs—Fresh 13@14 cts.; Limited, 12c.
 Furs—Raccoon, 5@5c; Mink, 6@75c.
 Muskrat, 2@1c; Fox, 50¢@1.
 Badger, 25¢@30c; Opossum, 5¢.
 Skunk, 8¢@50c; Marten, 75¢.
 84c; Fisher, \$2 50@6 00; Bear, \$2 00@3; Beaver \$1 25@1 75 per lb.; Lynx, No. 1 \$2; Deer skins, 15¢@20c per lb.; Indian dressed, 80¢ per lb.
 HAY—\$11 50@12 00 per ton.
 HIDES—Green 6@6 1/2c; cured, 7@7 1/2c; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 11@13c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11c; cured calf 11@12c; sheep skins, 75¢@1 50.
 HONEY—14 to 16c.
 MAPLE SUGAR—9@12 cts.
 POTATOES—Early Rose 30@32; Peach-blossoms, 35¢@36.
 POULTRY—Chickens 9@10; turkeys, 11@12c.
 PROVISIONS—Mess Pork \$10 25@11; Clear Pork, \$11 75@13 00; Lard 75¢@8c; smoked hams, 8¢; Shoulders 6¢; Bacon 9¢; extra mess beef \$11 00 per bbl.
 SALT—Onondaga and Michigan, \$1 25 per bbl.; Syracuse dairy, 45¢@47¢ per bush; sack; Ashton dairy, \$5 00 per 224 lb. sack.
 SEEDS—Clover, \$1 45@1

EARLY HISTORY.

BY MRS. ALVIN CROSS.

I was born in the year 1805, in the town of Colerain, near Boston. My maiden name was Elona Rogers. My father's name was Thomas Rogers. When I was about four years of age my parents removed to New York. They settled in Steuben Co., in the town of Cobocott, from which place they removed to Bloomingville, Ohio, in 1816. Here my parents both died, leaving five children. Having no one to care for the family we were soon scattered, and I found a home with the family of Mr. Oronte Grant.

Mr. Grant owned a large prairie farm, not far from Sandusky, which was well cultivated and valuable. Unfortunately the title was not good, and after paying for the land, improving, stocking it, etc., he was obliged to give it up. Three years were allowed him in which to provide a new home, and he determined that it should be situated where no previous title would disturb him—in the wilds of Michigan.

At the time of which I write there resided on a part of Mr. Grant's farm a Mr. Benjamin Woodruff, petty farmer and school teacher, whose wife had just fallen heir to several hundred dollars from her grandfather's estate. They wished to invest this in a home where land was cheap, and he decided to accompany Mr. Grant.

A wagon was loaded with provisions, and driving Mr. Grant's large stock of cattle they started for Monroe. The company consisted of four men, Messrs. Woodruff and Grant, William Eielor—Mrs. Woodruff's brother—and Hiram Tuttle—a neighbor—who also had cattle to drive.

At Monroe they sold the cattle, reserving only such as would be needed on the farms which they intended to purchase. Here also they were joined by four men, Mr. Siles, Mr. Willard Hall, Mr. George Hall and Captain Fair, who were fishing at Monroe. These men were former acquaintances of Woodruff and Grant, and were familiar with the new country along the course of the Huron river, having been up as far as a place called Godfrey's trading post, now City of Ypsilanti.

From their representations it was thought best to view that part of the Territory, and thither the company proceeded, leaving Mr. Eielor in charge of the cattle and provisions. After selecting and locating their farms it was necessary to return to Monroe for the oxen, provisions, etc., leaving Mr. Siles and his party to subsist by hunting and fishing until their return, they being the only white inhabitants of the region.

On the first of June, 1823, they were ready to commence the building of Mr. Woodruff's house. The unbroken forest lay before them, and with the sound of their axes began the new settlement, afterwards called Woodruff's Grove.

When the work was well commenced, Woodruff and Grant went back to Ohio, leaving the building to be finished by the others of the party, under the supervision of Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Woodruff intended to return with his family—which consisted of wife, six children and hired woman, Mrs. Snow—before the fourth of the next month, that they might celebrate the great national holiday in their new home. They failed to accomplish this, not arriving until the sixth, and the festivities were postponed until the following year.

Detroit was their only post office, and wishing a more definite address for letters, Mr. Woodruff visited the city, and, after consulting the Governor, gave the settlement the name of Woodruff's Grove.

He then purchased a boat, which was their only means of procuring supplies of provisions, lumber, etc., until fall, when a road was cut through to Detroit. Early in the following spring of 1824 Mr. Grant made preparations to return with his family, which consisted of Mrs. Grant, a young girl named Jane Johnson, and myself. Mr. Tuttle's wife and child were also of our company. We shipped at a small place called Venice, in the vessel Costello, and took with us provisions enough, as Mr. Grant supposed, to last until crops could be raised.

There were four bushels of flour, one barrel of meal, one of shelled corn, one of honey, two barrels of potatoes, one barrel of wheat, one cask of pork, one barrel of oats, and a large box of beans and garden seeds. We also had a half barrel in which were carefully packed, in moist earth and moss, small apple trees, currant bushes, rose bushes—lilac, snowball and other shrubs. There was also a large box of carpenter's tools and such bedding and furniture as was considered most necessary.

We were three days in reaching Detroit; there we were obliged to wait three days for the boat to come up from the grove after us.

We were six days in reaching the grove, stopping the first night at Willard's tavern. The second day we reached the mouth of the Huron and stopped at a French house. The third night we were kindly entertained at the house of a half-breed, named Parks. The next day we reached King's settlement; this was Saturday, and here we spent the Sabbath, the men who poled the boat being glad to

Monday night we camped in the woods, and Tuesday about noon reached our destination—on the flats, about half a mile down the river from the grove, where Mr. Tuttle had prepared a home for his family. When we were ready to land, the men began to exchange smiling glances; and Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Grant, realizing all at once that this wilderness must now be to them home, began to cry. Jane and I were too young and light-hearted to sympathize with such feelings and gaily started to see the house, but soon returned, not being able to find anything but a small building, which we supposed to be a sheep-pen. Our ignorance was quite excusable, for the low, rough log pen, without floor or windows, did not resemble a human habitation. It taxed our ingenuity to prepare dinner on a fire of blazing logs built at one end of the room. There was no fire-place and no chimney: a hole in the roof allowing the smoke to escape. Mrs. Woodruff came down before night to welcome the new arrivals, and I returned with her. That night I first heard the howling

of wolves and was unable to sleep. Next morning as I stood in the door of Mr. Woodruff's house and looked around I felt homesick.

During the previous fall several families had been added to the settlement. Daniel Cross, John Bryan, Mr. Noyce, and Mr. Brainard. There were now in sight eight small log huts, built in the same manner as Mr. Tuttle's, except that those of Messrs. Bryan, Cross and Woodruff had rough floors and stick chimneys. Mr. Grant's house was the one occupied by Mr. Stiles, and as soon as Stiles could move on to live Mr. Grant came to the Grove to his farm.

George Hall and his brother, and a Mr. Beverly had built on the west side of the river, near the place now occupied by the paper mill.

Work now began in earnest. Roads were cut in different directions, a landing made for boats where Rawsonville now is, land cleared, &c. In May Mr. Jason Cross, and his brother-in-law, Avery, came in. They both had families of grown up children, who were quite an addition to the working force of the place. Mr. Grant owned the farm now belonging to Mr. E. King, and there are still standing there some of the apple trees we brought from Ohio. Daniel Cross owned the farm which now belongs to Benjamin Eimerick. Mr. Tuttle's place is occupied by his son John Tuttle; on these farms land was broken and corn planted. A young man named McCord, who lived with Mr. Tuttle, also planted corn on the farm now belonging to Mrs. Crittenden.

On the Tuttle and Grant farms were old Indian cornfields, which were easily put under cultivation. Mr. Woodruff did not work on his farm, but rented it and gave up his time to helping people who were coming in.

The Indians passed through the place in June, the company numbering between three and four hundred, all marching in single file. They were peaceable and inoffensive and continued so until they were furnished with whisky by the white people.

Deer were plenty, and bears, wolves and wild-cats abounded. Venison was the most common article on our bill of fare.

A few logs, together with bark scattered around, which had the appearance of having been used for a roof, was all that remained of Godfrey's trading post in the spring of 1824. Near by this, on the bank of the river, was a fine spring, and here a Mr. Stewart built the first house. On the west side of the river, in Ypsilanti, others soon joined him, and quite a settlement sprang up during the summer.

Mr. Woodruff sent out an invitation to every one in the county to celebrate the Fourth of July at the grove. He brought up from Detroit such articles for the dinner as were considered necessary, and could not be found in the settlement. Among these were loaf-sugar, cheese, raisins, rice, and last, but not least, a half barrel of whiskey.

Mrs. Woodruff's oven was the only one in the place. It was built out of doors of stone, plastered with mud. Here the baking was done. All joined in the work of preparation. A beef was killed, and when the meat was ready to roast, lo! the oven and every bake-kettle were already full. Logs were rolled together and a fire quickly made out of doors. Two large kettles were turned on the side before this fire, and on sticks laid in these the meat was roasted to perfection. The company gathered in Mr. Woodruff's yard where a log had been set up to resemble a cannon, on this the boys fired their rifles and ushered in the day with wonderful salutes. From a stump near by, Mr. Woodruff read the declaration of independence and made a speech. Then all who could sing joined in singing Hail Columbia, and we were ready for dinner. Our table was made of rough boards, covered with the whitest and smoothest of home-made linen. We were all proud of our success in preparing the dinner, and it certainly was very inviting. There were roast beef and chickens; new potatoes, green peas and beets; warm biscuits with butter and honey; cheese; rice puddings and loaf cake, both well filled with raisins. The following are the names of those who partook of the dinner, as nearly as I can remember: Mr. Woodruff and family; Mr. Grant and family; Mr. Hiram Tuttle and family; Mr. John Bryan and family; Judge Fleming; Arden H. Ballard; Thomas Sack-rider; Mr. Stiles; Mr. David McCord; Sanders Beverly; Mr. Leonard Miller; Captain Phair; Mr. Stoddard; Orange Crane; Mr. Mayhey; Mr. Ecklor; and Mr. Harwood.

The dinner passed off well and Delia Woodruff and I had the hot sling ready for toasts. This was new work for us and we forgot our instructions and put in a double portion of whisky. The effect of this mistake was soon apparent on the toast drinkers, in increased liveliness and good humor. Everything passed off pleasantly, and in the afternoon we were joined by Mr. Mallet and his sister from Brownstown. Mr. M. was the fiddler and we had a lively dance in the evening, being joined by others who had not been present at the dinner. Harmony and good fellowship reigned throughout the day and it was a time long to be remembered by those present.

Death visited the settlement that summer for the first time and cast a gloom over every heart. A young Irishman named Oakman who had come to the place with John Phillips, was taken sick and lived but a short time. Chills and fever now commenced and some families were not able to do anything for themselves. Mrs. Woodruff made a large kettle of porridge every day and sent me with it to those who were sick. The supplies brought with us were divided with those whom sickness had made destitute, and were soon exhausted. Money was scarce and we now began to see hard fare. The corn yielded well but there was no way to grind it. Hulled corn was our staple for a long time. Those who had been able to work had made gardens and raised plenty of turnips and some beans and potatoes. In the winter, mortars were used by burning a hollow in the top of stumps, where the corn was placed and pounded with a pestle fastened to a pole which washed like a well sweep. The fine and coarse parts of the pounded corn were carefully separated, the fine used for bread, the coarse

for samp. Mr. Cross and Mr. Grant had each sowed a piece of wheat and after harvest we had pounded wheat, which was quite a welcome change. The cold weather abated the sickness and we beguiled the long winter evenings by meeting together at the different houses to dance, sing and play. This was enjoyed by old and young and was an excellent preventative of home sickness, a disease we carefully guarded against. Work again progressed, fields were cleared and fenced, door yards enclosed, and by spring Mr. Rawson had a saw mill running at the landing (now Rawsonville.) The surrounding country was rapidly settled, wild animals were not so numerous. In the fall of 1825 I returned to Ohio and was absent from Michigan about two years.

It might be mentioned that from the time of our coming to Michigan we had no religious meetings of any kind. It was Mrs. Grant's custom to gather in all the younger people of the place on the Sabbath and read to them out of the Bible, and teach them to sing and spell.

An incident occurred at Mr. Woodruff's that served as a standing joke. Mr. Ballard and Judge Fleming were about retiring for the night when they heard a terrible noise, and supposed that some wild animal was about to spring upon them through the window. They quickly dressed, and pale and trembling hastened to Mr. Woodruff's room, only to learn that they had been frightened by a screech owl.

After Mr. Grant went on to his farm he made maple sugar, and a party of us, all girls, in sugaring off, set fire to the woods. Rails were burned and much damage done. It was always spoken of as the Indian fire. We kept our own counsel and no one knew that we caused it.

I returned from Ohio again to Michigan in 1827, was married to Alvin Cross in the autumn of 1828 and moved on the farm where I now reside on section 14, Township of Ypsilanti, in 1829. Mr. Cross died the 18th of February, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff died in Ypsilanti over 40 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle lived upon the farm that he purchased in 1823, on section 23, until their deaths. Mr. Tuttle died —, and Mrs. Tuttle died six or seven years ago. Mr. Grant after living on his farm purchased in 1823, on section 15, Ypsilanti, some eight years, sold it to Edward Phelps and removed to Indiana, and soon after Mr. and Mrs. Grant both died. The first burial service at the Grove was that of Mr. Oakman, there was no one present to offer a prayer; Mrs. Grant read a chapter in the Bible and after singing a hymn he was buried. Rev. John Baughman preached the first sermon at the Grove at the house of Mr. Brooks, in the year of 1825. The first grist mill built in the county was by Maj. Woodruff, about half a mile down the Huron river from the Grove. It was built of hewn logs; the building was some 20x30 feet square, and he commenced running the mill in the fall of 1825; and it was a day of rejoicing amongst the settlers, having had a hard time previous to this to prepare their corn fit for use. The year of 1825 could truly be called hard times, as there was no store near them, and if there had been the inhabitants of the Grove and vicinity had nothing to buy with, consequently had to go without many of the necessities of life to say nothing of the luxuries that the present generation now enjoy.

Do Not Face the Light when at Work.

Statistics kept by oculists employed in infirmaries for eye diseases have shown that the habits of some persons in facing a window from which the light falls directly in the eye as well as on their work, injure their eyes in the end. The best way to work is with a side light, or, if the work needs a strong illumination, so that it is necessary to have the working table before the window, the lower portion of the latter should be covered with a screen, so as to have the top light alone, which does not shine in the eyes while the head is slightly bent over and downward toward the work. In the schools in Germany this matter has already been attended to, and the rule adopted is to have all the seats and tables so arranged that the pupil never faces the windows, but only has the side lights from the left; and as a light thrown simultaneously from two sides gives interference of shadows, it has been strictly forbidden to build school rooms with windows on both sides, such illumination having also proved injurious to the eyes of the pupils. We may add to this advice not to place a lamp in front of you when at work in the evening, but a little on one side, and never to neglect the use of a shade so as to prevent the strong light shining in the eyes. This is especially to be considered at the present time when kerosene lamps, with intensely luminous flames, are becoming more and more common.—*Medical Journal.*

We believe the modern method of placing the seats in a country school-house so that they all face one way, is no improvement upon the old plan of their facing the centre from the sides of the house, with windows only on the sides. If they are to face all from the rear end of the room, we would have windows only in the rear, and perhaps one on each side; the latter, especially, to be kept well shaded. Young people (not older people, till their eyesight begins to fail) never realize the importance of this subject; and it becomes the duty of those who have "learned by experience" to cry aloud.

There are two other ways in which people murder their eyes: reading on the cars, and when lying down. The injury may not be felt for some time, but it is just as certain as that foul water will breed typhoid fever. Children with bright eyes, will you be warned in time.

While a prisoner was being searched at a police station, he suddenly blurted out: "I'll never believe in old sayings again!" "What's wrong with old sayings?" asked the captain. "Why, there's one that says, 'Heaven helps them that helps themselves.' I helped myself to a pair of breeches, and now where am I? Where is Heaven? Where is the help to get out of this?"

Michigan has nine colleges; Ohio has thirty.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Snow Under a Microscope.

Let our microscope and all the appliances be kept as cool as possible, so as not to melt the flake, and we must be careful and not breathe upon it.

Now please catch a flake. If you can let one that is falling drop upon the cloth, it will be better, as the operation of picking it up is rather a rough one.

Place it carefully under the lens, and see what you can discover. It is made up, you see, of crystals, tangled together by their extremities, and intermingled with more irregular masses.

Sometimes the flakes are quite large, and consist, like the one before us, of a dozen or twenty of these crystals, while at other times they are much smaller; or the crystals may even fall singly to the ground. These crystals may be as large as "split peas," or so small as to be invisible.

I forgot to show you how to get separate crystals for study. They can easily be taken up on small snow-shovels, made of paper, or, what is better, of locusts' wings, or thin strips of mica, and placed on a piece of black cloth. A lens of about an inch focus will answer very well for most cases.

Perhaps the first thing you notice about the crystals is their color. You supposed that snow was white, did you? Quite a mistake. It is no more white than ice or water; in fact, being nothing but ice, it has the same clear color (if transparency may be considered a color.)

Take a piece of ice, pound it as fine as the snow, and it will be as white. Snow pressed solid will be clear like ice, or like its own crystals as they appear under the magnifier. It is its fineness and clearness refracting the light at every point that gives to its masses their color.

And like all other objects, different lights give it different shades, direct sunlight making it perfectly white, while in the shade it usually has a bluish tinge, reflected from the sky; and if you look up at flakes that are falling, the insufficient light from the earth shows them as dark gray specks. Microscopic plants in some regions infest the snow, and give it a greenish or reddish hue.

Leaving out a few irregularities as accidental, what a variety of symmetrical shapes we have! No two alike, yet all modifications of the same geometrical figure (the hexagon). Sometimes they are truly hexagonal in outline, and sometimes from the points rays extend, six pointed stars. If hexagons, what various and beautiful markings! What pretty patterns they make!

Water, whenever it freezes, seems inclined to the six-pointed forms; for the bars and plumes which it makes in our pails, and the frost pictures on our windows, show it more or less, while solid ice, viewed in the sunlight, is said to be full of crystals.

But these "winter flowers" are not merely beautiful, they are useful as well. Their beneficial effects on the soil are proverbial. They are little chariots, in which the good fairies (certain gases) ride down to bless the vegetation below; and as the snow dies, these fairies follow its remains into the ground, and entering the plant roots, they are, like Ariel, fastened in the wood, giving it substance.

The Counterfeit Quarter.

Four boys were standing under a tree, looking at a bad quarter which the father of one of the boys had taken the day before. Father thinks it came from the apple-man; he bought apples yesterday, but he cannot be sure, for he had several others in his pocket-book. It is good for nothing anyway, so he gave it to me to play with."

"You wouldn't catch my father losing money that way. He would spend it off on some one. You could spend that in half a dozen ways if you liked. Give it to me, Freddy, and I will go down to Aleck and get a halfpenny of chestnuts for it. You might as well, it is of no use to you. If Aleck finds it out, I will take it back and say, 'Is it bad?' If Aleck finds it out after he gets it, he will pass it on to somebody, so there'll not be any harm done any way."

"What of the next one who gets it?" said Freddy.

"Oh he must pass it off as we do," laughed Philip; "come let us try it any way."

"Not I, Phil," said the other, stoutly; "my father says it is stealing to pass a counterfeit money when you know it, and a very high crime. I don't mean to begin that business, even in a small way. Come to think of it, I guess the best thing I can do with it is to pitch it into the mill-pond. I might lose it, and somebody find and pass it. Get some pebbles, boys, and let's see which can pitch the farthest."

So the old counterfeit was buried in the deep mill-pond, where it was never likely to tempt any one to dishonesty, or to make any one suffer loss by its means.

THE BENEFIT OF LAUGHTER.

There is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by a good hearty laugh. The life principle, or the central man, is shaken to the innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus tending to insure good health to the person who indulges therein. The blood moves more rapidly and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason, every good hearty laugh in which a person indulges lengthens life, conveying as it does new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces.

He has the true courage of his opinion who, in these days, dares quietly, but manfully, to express his own sentiments; to differ even from his own partisans; to respect respectable men wherever he recognizes them; to frown upon the prevalent habit of personal abuse of rulers; to urge his own opinions with honest pertinacity, but to accord to other men the possibility of differing from him in judgment without necessarily being dishonest.

THE FARM.

From the middle of February to the middle of May stock require peculiar care, and especially young stock. Food is cheap, and by all means keep the stock improving. Any other course is the height of folly in a farmer. To brighten rusted steel implements, cover with sweet oil, well rubbed in, and forty-eight hours after polish with "finely pulverized unslacked lime."

If one has a neglected orchard, he should not let this spring go by without an attempt to renovate it. Old trunks covered with loose scales of bark, and coated with lichens and mosses, should have in the first place a thorough scraping, and this should extend along the large limbs so far as is necessary. After this scraping they should receive a strong alkaline wash. There is nothing so good for this purpose as good home-made soft-soap, made from ley (or potash) and grease.

TREE PLANTING AND TREE-GROWTH. The correspondents of the Michigan Farmer have been discussing the subject of tree-planting and tree-growth. The editor holds that several points have been established by this discussion, and summarizes them in this way:

First, That nursery-grown trees are preferable to forest trees.

Second, That the best time to plant shade or street trees is as soon as the frost is out of the ground and before the buds start, or as soon as the earth is dry enough to work.

Third, The elm is the best street tree and next is the maple. There is but one negative voice against the elm.

Fourth, Mulching newly-set trees is always advisable, before hot weather sets in. Nothing better than chips, and saw-dust is good. Extend the mulch somewhat beyond the roots.

Fifth, The main point in transplanting is to secure a mass of fine fibrous roots, which are the immediate feeders of the tree.

Sixth, If forest trees are selected, get them from an opening, from an exposed place, or from the edge of the woods. There will be a larger mass of roots, and they will be more accustomed to the light, and stand exposure better.

AN EASY METHOD WITH MANURE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. O. Van Buren, of Grand Rapids, has a stable in which he keeps 111 cows. This stable is a basement open on two sides—the barn being on a side-hill. The cows feed from cheaply-constructed long mangers, to which each cow is tied with a rope about four feet in length, the cows standing in rows in the stable. These cows are kept in the stable at all times during the winter—excepting some three hours during the middle of the day, when they are turned out to drink—and are littered with straw. The manure is never moved, excepting to pitch so much of it under the fore feet of the cows as to keep them standing on a level bed; no manure is ever removed from the stable, excepting as it is drawn to the field when needed, and the time of drawing is not at all important. When I last visited the stables the beds were not less than twenty inches deep, having been allowed to accumulate for weeks. The peculiarity of this treatment, and its value, consists (1) in the saving of labor, (2) in the saving of all the manure, solid and liquid, under cover; (3) the cows are clean, no manure on their quarters, bellies or bags, and (4) a stable absolutely free from any scent or odor of what every farmer and every farmer's wife knows as "cow stables." Mr. Van Buren's horses are kept in the same way.

Since visiting this milk-stable I have kept my one horse and cow in the same way, and the plan proves a perfect success. Last Winter I cleaned my cow stable once in February and once when the snow went to pasture. When my stable was cleaned you may be sure the neighbors knew it, as it scented the neighborhood, as good manure will. The cows are all bedded, and at morning, noon and night any droppings are covered with straw; if at any time in passing the cows any droppings are exposed, pushing some straw over them with the foot is a sufficient covering. This takes no more straw than to bed cows well in any other way. I do not expect any of the Tribune readers to believe this statement; Mr. Van Buren told it to me and for months I did not believe it, but I have seen it and tried it. I have been a farmer, have shoveled manure, and dug out barn yards, disking to the centre so as to save manure (and waded through in the Spring), dug drains to save washings and leachings, piled manure sheds, and replied, all to save manure. I say nothing of the washing of cow bags and the filthy milk consequence. I have done these things for years, and now find all I wanted was to bed my animals well and let the manure alone. Don't try this or you will believe it.—[Samuel L. Fuller, Kent Co., Mich.]

MAPLE SUGAR BY MODERN METHODS.

Not half so much maple sugar is made as ought to be, and what is made should be of better quality. The business, properly conducted, is managed on quite a different plan from that of twenty years ago, which to those having an ordinary knowledge of the subject I can explain in a few words: Select a house for arch, where there is a side-hill if possible, to assist in unloading sap and running it from store tub to pan or evaporator. My house for ten feet evaporator is 10x20; seven feet high, from sill to plate. It is with medium spouts, which go into the side of the pan near the top; use tin pails, twelve or fourteen quarts size, and cover pails with a square inch board; gather sap with a hoghead drawn on a sled; pump from hoghead with a tin foot pump, run the sap from store tub to evaporator through an inch iron pipe connected to tub by a short piece of rubber pipe; from the iron pipe it goes through a regulator, which regulates the depth of sap. The regulator is just as useful in a sheet iron pan. No arch is fit to use without a furnace-front and grates. I boil syrup until it will raise Baume's saccharometer to 33°, boiling hot, strain through flannel, and I put into half-gallon glass fruit jars while it is boiling hot, and it will keep and retain its flavor for a long time. The jars will not break if stood on a wet cloth while filling. For stacked sugar boil until the saccharo-

meter, dropped in while boiling, will raise to 40°; soft sugar for family use needs boiling to 38°.—D. A. Barker, in N. Y. Tribune.

GET READY TO DO YOUR OWN GRAFTING.

Hardly a person owning even a small plot of ground but tries to have a few fruit trees, and few who have them in bearing, after years of hopeful patience, are so well satisfied with all the varieties that they would not gladly change some of them if they thought they were able to do so. Grafting is the easy way out of their affliction, and almost any one with a little faith in himself can successfully accomplish it after a few minutes' practical instruction. The cause of most failures in getting grafts to grow is not in the setting, but in the time of cutting and the subsequent care of the scions. The selection of these should never be later than February, to insure certainty of growth. My way of preserving them is to cut them on a day when the ground is thawed, at least on the surface, and after tying them in bunches with the butts even, and labelling them as I would fruit trees, stick the cut ends into the soft earth on the north side of some building or wall, where they will be always in the shade. If prepared thus and properly set, ninety-five per cent of apples should grow. Pears are rather more uncertain—stone fruit much more so. I find the greatest difficulty in getting cherry grafts to succeed on small stocks, owing to the tendency of the wood to spring apart; on stocks of from 1½ inches to 3 inches there is little difficulty. These small stems of cherry, peach and plum are better budded. Budding is a more simple and expeditious method yet than grafting, but requires a later season. Grafting-wax, or salve for covering the wounds, is made mostly of rosin, beeswax and tallow, in the proportion of 3, 2 and 1 parts in the order named. Linseed-oil, substituted for the tallow, in a rather smaller proportion, is an improvement, as the object is to get a pliable substance, with as little grease as possible. I have set many hundred grafts for myself and my neighbors, and my only failures, in about the proportion above named, were when the scions had been badly preserved. Some which I have been asked to set were just about in the proper condition for kindling-wood. March, April or May will, either or all of them, do for the operation; but as warm days are needed to properly spread the wax, and warm days are rather rare in March, I leave it later.

The Kindergarten.

There are some features of the educational systems of European countries which may be good here but which we cannot copy. The Kindergarten may be all enthusiasts claim for it, in Germany; but it will never become naturalized in our soil. America is not Germany. The Kindergarten, we are confident, will never become a feature of our public schools, nor will it flourish to any great extent in private institutions. It has been tried only with failure. The first attempt to connect it with a public school was in Lansing. They found it necessary, to begin with, so to modify the system on account of the expense, that there was not more than fifty per cent of Kindergarten left; and then the teacher had about three times as many kinders as would be allowed to one teacher in Germany. Froebel would have stood aghast at the sight. After a struggle of two years, the enterprise was abandoned entirely. There have been similar results in other places. Much higher wages must be paid to a Kindergarten teacher than to other primary teachers, and the latter are paid much higher wages here than in Germany. This, with the expensive apparatus required, will make the cost of teaching about twice as much as in the common primary school.

It is told concerning Senator Garrett Davis that when one day he was napping in his chair, his next neighbor poked him and said, "Wake up, Senator, your name has been called." Half asleep, the Kentuckian rose and asked the Vice-President, who was in the chair, what the vote was on. The Vice-President gave him the name of the bill, which was for the benefit of a Kansas railroad. "Ah!" exclaimed Davis, now wide awake, "but I want to know, before I vote, the amount of stealage in this bill?" Whereupon a Senator who was engineering the bill, a portly man, whose clear conscience irradiated his countenance, rose and said in mock tones: "If the Senator from Kentucky will permit me, I will state that I have thoroughly examined this bill, and I assure him that it contains any opportunity for stealing I cannot find it." "All right, Mr. President," responded Davis in his shrill tone; "if the Senator cannot find any stealage in the bill, I am sure there can be none there. I vote aye!"

The Chicago Journal advises the steward of our Agricultural College to let his tables "groan with plenty," as it will be so much more agreeable than "the groans of two hundred gaunt students." We can assure the Journal that the steward will furnish the table to the full average satisfaction of the students. Neither the steward or the institution makes any profit on the students' board. They are charged simply the cost. Most of these young men are working their own way to an education, and would highly disapprove of a table that should groan with expensive luxuries which would be of no essential benefit. They prefer to have plain substantial food, well cooked, and enough of it. This the College Board will see that they have. The result is: their board costs them but about \$2.75 a week, and about half of this they pay in work.

There is a very touching little story told of a poor woman with two children, who had not a bed for them to lie upon, and scarcely any clothes to cover them. In the depth of winter they were nearly frozen, and the mother took the door of a cellar off the hinges and set it up before the corner where they crouched down to sleep, that some of the draught and cold might be kept from them. One of the children whispered to her, when she complained of how badly off they were, "Mother, what do those dear little children do who have no cellar door to put up in front of them?" Even there, you see, the little heart found cause for thankfulness.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1878.

And Still the Good Cause is Onward.

Last Saturday evening the hall was crowded again, and this time to listen to home talent. J. W. Van Cleve, Jr., opened the ball, reading a good essay. His topic—Why Business Men Should be interested in the Work—was forcibly presented, showing how much benefited such men are by receiving the money that used to be wasted in the dram shops. His allusion to "a certain paper" opposed to the movement came just in time as a stern rebuke of the *Sentinel's* whiskey article of last week, advising red ribbon men to exalt party above principle and vote for whiskey men if perchance they should be on the ticket. Good for you, John.

J. W. Spoor made a capital speech, if he did have to stop to take a chew. His suggestion to carry the reform into the country is of the very highest importance. Most of the patrons of the saloons now come from the country. Boys,

"Stand, then, in His great might,
With all His strength endued,
And take, to arm you for the fight,
The panoply of God."

Carry the war into Africa.
S. M. Vought, the reformed veteran, threw his great soul into a brief speech. He was not sorry that he had signed the pledge. He had secretly kept it. His past experience was a sad one—his present, a glad one—and he would say to every old comrade in past experience, Come and join us and we will do you good.

P. M. Skinner made a model speech. Like Mr. V., he stuck to his text. He graphically described the reformed man in his first stages; felt as if going back on all his friends; a great mistake, however. The true friends are found in *doing right*. He made an earnest plea to keep away from the saloons and wear the red ribbon. We were glad to see some old friends, Mr. H. Redner and others, tie on the red ribbon.

At a too late hour, and out of place and out of joint, Mrs. Dr. McAndrew was called upon to bolster up the card rooms, etc. The speech fell upon a disgusted audience, marring the otherwise great success of the meeting. She made a most distressing appeal to Christian people to unite upon the basis of card rooms, etc.—union, at whatever cost of principle, manhood or womanhood. Our good people have listened now for a long time to appeals and to denunciations of those who do not believe in these things. Now, Mrs. McAndrew, why not reverse it, and exhort the boys to a union with all good people, without these objectionable features? It would be refreshing to hundreds of Christian men and women, and to not a few members of the club of reformed men, to listen to one such manly or womanly appeal. To-night Bros. R. Miller, H. Gage, D. G. Frazer, Frank Croysey, F. B. Pattee, John Worden and John Wise will speak.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, by a reduced majority, stands by the Republican flag.

How does the *Post & Tribune* account for the fall of gold since the passage of the silver bill?

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says, "the president is a man without a party."

THE reform club at Lansing numbers 2,000 members. Total receipts \$2,482.00, expenses \$2,400.00, and no card rooms either.

BISHOP McCroskey has resigned on account of the infirmities of age, being seventy-four years old. It will be a great source of regret to the churches over whom he has had charge for forty years.

OUR member of Congress, Mr. Willets, has achieved a national reputation by his indefatigable industry in ferreting out dishonest Southern claims upon the treasury, and unmasking such men as Reagan, of Texas.

"Lo, the poor Indian!" Col. Lee, the Indian agent, is his friend, and the land sharpers don't like it. Hence bitter, brazen and malicious attacks upon him. He will not only survive, but come out ahead, if we are not greatly mistaken.

THE school building is now on the tapis for consideration. What shall we have? The architect of the Normal School has left with E. Rexford two designs, either one of which would be practical and neat—both two stories, but with tower, giving the majestic appearance of three stories. Whatever we have, a hall in which our children shall meet for exhibitions, etc., is a prime necessity. If it is to be only two stories, build larger on the ground and have a hall. The district needs to be independent in this respect. Exhibitions are worth more to inspire the children and interest parents, than the cost of a hall fifty times over.

THE COMMERCIAL is sorry that its old friend G. L. Foote is so uneasy. The highest creditable authority, embracing many citizens whose word is gold anywhere, reported that Mr. F. substantially stated: 1st, that a certain matter was sent abroad to do, because it could be done cheaper, and 2d, that what the *Sentinel* had lost in a certain matter, the COMMERCIAL had been the gainer. The COMMERCIAL pronounced both statements simply lies, and repeats the same thing now. Mr. F.'s believing them to be true don't alter the case. The following paper was sent to this office for publication, which, so far as Mr. F. is concerned, had better not be published, but, as he presses its publication in this week's *Sentinel*, we publish it with comments:

We, the undersigned, members of the Ypsilanti Reform club, having noticed an article in the editorial columns of the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL of Feb. 23, charging Mr. Geo. L. Foote with falsifying during some remarks made by him before the club on Feb. 18 last, and being there present, hearing the statements alluded to by the COMMERCIAL, and believing that we have a distinct remembrance of what was stated by Mr. Foote, desire to make the following statement:

1st. Mr. Foote did not assert the job printing alluded to by the COMMERCIAL could be done cheaper elsewhere than at the COMMERCIAL office, neither did he state that prices had been obtained from that office.

2d. Mr. Foote did not state from his personal knowledge that the liquor men were patronizing the COMMERCIAL in preference to the *Sentinel*, but stated that he had been so informed.

F. B. PATTEE, E. SAMSON,
JOHN W. WISE, S. M. SKINNER,
D. G. FRAZER, JOHN S. WORDEN,
JOHN W. SPOOR, J. W. VAN CLEVE, JR.

Mr. F. is the transgressor all the way through and without a shadow of cause. The denials are a deception. The COMMERCIAL has not stated that Mr. F. said it could be done cheaper than at the COMMERCIAL office. It did say that no one came to the office to get prices. The COMMERCIAL did not say that Mr. F. made the charges from his "personal knowledge." That is the very thing in which it reprehends and takes him to task, making a public statement utterly false, whether designed or not, calculated to injure this office, and not ascertaining from "personal knowledge" that it was true. Like the unthinking horse rushing into battle, friend F. boldly marches to the attack without "personal knowledge," and finding that he has got himself into an uncomfortable fix he tries to wriggle out. In doing so he sinks deeper into the mire. Come out like an honest man and confess to the facts that upon a false basis you made some very foolish, uncalled for remarks. At this office when asked his basis for saying that it was done cheaper elsewhere than at home, he replied, "I was so informed." He was distinctly told that so far as this office was concerned no one had been here to inquire. When asked his foundation for saying that the *Sentinel* was the loser by its advocacy of the Red Ribbon movement and the COMMERCIAL was thereby the gainer, he gave the name of his informer. His informer knew no more about the business of this office than the Emperor of China. The richest part remains to be told. This person, named by Mr. F. as his informer, denies right up and down that he ever told him so. But a great deal more attention has been devoted to this matter than it deserves. The statements endorsed by the worthy men whose names are affixed to the above paper are aimless and meaningless, like arrows shot at shadows. And so it is that lots of petitions and papers are signed by parties because simply asked to do so, and for which act they can assign no possible reason. In this case good natured souls they wanted to help Mr. F. out of a scrape and have got him in deeper "heels over head."

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Bosche's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed, free of charge, by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by all druggists.

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised, or sold by any person, or under any name whatever, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases of a consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one-half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. For sale by Frank Smith.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price, 25 cents. Try it.

WORTH READING.

All sorts of lady fixings thrill my feelings, as they'd order,
But little female gaiter-boots are death, and aching shorter!

And just to put you on your guard,
I'll give you, short and brief,
A small hotel experience,
Which filled my heart with grief;
Last summer, at the Hawkins House,
I stopped a week or more,
And marked two "booties" every morn
Before my neighbor's door:
Two boots, with patent leather tips—
Two boots, which seemed to say,
"An angel trods around in us!"
They stole my heart away:
And often, in my nightly dreams,
They swept before my face,
A lady growing out of them,
As flowers grow from a vase.
But, ah! one morn I saw a sight
Which struck me like a stone,
Some other name was on the book;
Those boots were not mine!
A great tall pair of other boots
Were standing by their side,
And off they walked that afternoon,
And with them walked—a bride.

Ladies, comment is unnecessary. Those Gaiter Boots came from

W. R. DAVIS'

Boot and Shoe Store,

South side Congress street, - YPSILANTI.
721-726

Mc & Mc,

The live

Furniture Boys,

Are on hand this Spring with an

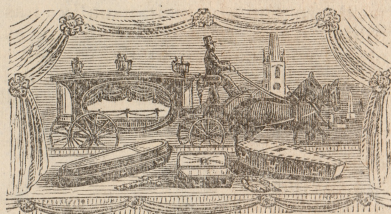
IMMENSE STOCK

They have taken advantage of hard times, bought goods for cash, and intend to give their customers the benefit.

Call and see our PARLOR and BEDROOM SUITS, Wood and Marble top Tables, Couches and Easy Chairs, Baby Cabs and Cradles, Woven Wire, Hair and Wool Mattresses, and everything in the line of Furniture from a wood bottom Chair up to the most nobby Parlor goods.

We have a large stock of upholstering materials, and are prepared to do all kinds of job work in the neatest style, at BOTTOM FIGURES.

We also keep a full stock of



UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.

such as Coffins, Caskets, White and Black Broadcloth Caskets, Metallic Cases, Shrouds, Robes, and Habits. Having a fine Hearse, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to give our personal attention to this branch of business. NIGHT CALLS attended to by either of the firm on Huron street.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Coon's old stand, opp. the Hawkins House.

GEO. McELCHERAN,
T. W. McANDREW.

I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies which I represent:

Imperial Northern Insurance Co.,
Liverpool, Capital, \$23,000,000.

Western Department Continental.
Capital, \$3,000,000.

Rhode Island.
Capital, \$1,000,000.

Traders', Chicago.
Capital, \$500,000.

Not only first-class, reliable companies, but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

M. L. Shutts.

SEE HERE!

I wish folks would not continually throw into my teeth the fact that I have been in the ham business. It does not help my credit financially or otherwise. I have taken a change of base, and have engaged in the FLOUR and FEED trade at the Depot, No. 4 Masonic Block, heretofore conducted by Geo. E. Whitmore, whose interest and good will in this business I have been so fortunate as to secure.

Some one has started a little aphorism that there is "magic in printer's ink." I am going to prove the truth or falsity of that maxim, and if it shall stand the test the printers of Ypsilanti will have a portion of my profits.

I shall infuse no "gas" into this announcement, no pretensions of being better, or selling cheaper, than others pursuing the same avocation. I shall keep everything usually found at similar establishments, and hope to receive a liberal patronage of the good people of Ypsilanti and surrounding country.

CHARLES WHEELER.

Ypsilanti, February 13th, 1878. 727

Farms! Homes!

D. J. EVANS, real estate and loan agent, (late trespass agent and swamp land commissioner of Michigan), room 3 Mechanics' Block, Detroit. Farms bought, sold, and exchanged. Farms wanted in exchange for city property. Choice beech and maple lands to exchange for farms. Government lands located. Commissions reasonable. The sale of farms and farming lands a specialty. Business in my line respectfully solicited.

Wonderful Times

The Russian Bear, after devouring the European Turkey, retires to the firds of the Baltic for a summer's recreation, while the English Kitten jumps for the feathers that Bismarck blows about at will.

The SILVER DOLLAR, so dreaded by many, is being bowled upon the country. And to see how it knocks things down you should go to Frank Smith's Emporium and get the new prices for Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Picture Frames, Baby Carriages, and the thousand other articles with which the Emporium is filled. Minor things have happened in these WONDERFUL TIMES that are spoken of for a day and are forgotten. But these will go down in history. There are few things that come so near the heart, and none other so near the pocket as a decline in prices. Please call at the Emporium and be posted in regard to these

Wonderful Times

To Our Patrons,

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, SASH,
DOORS, BLINDS,
MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,
January 1st, 1878, and
Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books
No more expense collecting!
No more poor accounts!

BUYING FOR CASH,
AND
SELLING FOR CASH,

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

New Advertisements.

rowell-720-723

REMOVAL.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU
From N. Y. Times Building to No. 10 Spruce St., Opposite the Tanquer Building, NEW YORK.

PROOF THAT ADVERTISING PAYS.

The American public is familiar with the Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. If any firm doing business on the continent can afford to "move on" with a splendid reputation through these hard times this would seem to be the one. It is advertised by an appreciative newspaper fraternity very largely without charge; yet, in view of all these facts, the list sent us for use next month, for which they pay a fair price in money, by the inch, is devoted largely to their own business. The order takes us somewhat by surprise, and it would reassure us if we were disposed to doubt the wisdom of pushing business through the hardest times. We add for the benefit of the Thomases who may read that Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. come nearer knowing all about the advertising business than any other firm, having handled millions and millions of dollars thus appropriated. Another feature worth noting is their liberality with "Uncle Sam." They have doubtless expended more money for postage, during the last year, than any other firm in the other firm in the United States.—*Chattanooga Times*

PIANOS Retail price \$900, only \$260.
Parlor Organs, price \$340, only \$95. Paper free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 Cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

SWEET JACKSON'S NAVY
Chewing BEST Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of smoking and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mrs. Petersburg, Va.

THE "WHITE"

Sewing Machine is the easiest selling and best satisfying in the market. It has a very large shuttle; makes the lock-stitch; is simple in construction; very light-running, and almost noiseless. It is almost impossible for other machines to sell in direct competition with the WHITE. AGENTS: W. A. JONES & CO., Apply for terms to White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy, and earn from \$40 to \$100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address at once to E. V. ALLEN, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

General Insurance Agency.

Capital Represented,

\$20,000,000.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.,
New York.

Mobile Underwriters
Of Mobile, Ala.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.,
San Francisco, California.

Faneuil Hall Insurance Co.,
BOSTON.

New York Central Insurance Co.,
UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.

Travelers' Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS
Assurance Company
Of Hartford, Conn.

Live Stock and Buildings insured against LOSS or DAMAGE by LIGHTNING whether fire issue or not.

Risks accepted at fair rates, on liberal terms, and policies promptly issued by

W. H. Jewett,

Follett House Block,
Ypsilanti.

RING'S
VEGETABLE
AMBROSIA.
RING'S AMBROSIA
RESTORES
GRAY HAIR
TO ITS
ORIGINAL COLOR.

RING'S AMBROSIA
ERADICATES DANDRUFF,
Cures Itchings, and
Itching of the Scalp.

RING'S AMBROSIA
Prevents Baldness,
And frequently causes New
Hair to grow on Bald
places.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS
And MERCHANTS Everywhere
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

E. M. TUBBS & Co.
Proprietors
MANCHESTER, N.H.

For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.
629-741

NEW

Hardware Store!

NEW

Stock of Goods!

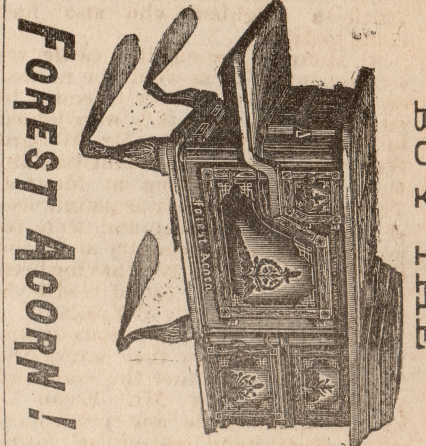
J. H. Sampson

Has a Good Assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Farm-
ing Tools, Bar Iron,
Tin and Copper
Ware.

STOVES!

IN YOU WANT ONE OF THE BEST
COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET



The Automatic Oven Shelf drops and rises with the opening and closing of the oven door. The broiling arrangement is new and novel; can broil without disturbing the fire or removing the covers from the top of the stove.

Job Work done on short notice.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City.

HURON STREET.

No. 17 Jenness Block, Ypsilanti.
723

GO TO

A. A. BEDELL'S

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying SHODDY GOODS, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

719

Spencer & Fairchild,

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line of a

First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams.....10 Cents.
Shoulders.....8 Cents.
Dried Beef.....15 Cents.
Breakfast Bacon.....10 Cents.

726-727

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1878.

The workmen engaged in cleaning away the debris of the Seminary, on Wednesday came across some live coals. They have been in a state of combustion for more than three months.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."—The filling inside the new court house walls was completed last Friday.

W. L. Jenks, a University senior, has succeeded Mr. Bennett in the High School. At the Manchester charter election, held on Monday last, the democrats elected all the officers except Marshal.

Mayor Cramer has paid that \$5 promised to the reform club conditioned that it should live a year.

On Monday last, Lawrence Kirk, a farmer living near Manchester, was kicked in the head by a horse he was leading and his skull cracked.

Charles Durheim, a workman in Keck's furniture factory, had three fingers and the thumb of his right hand badly mutilated in the whittler on Tuesday afternoon.

Will Schetterly, fireman and "general utility" boy at the Register office, got his hand caught in the cogs of the press, on Tuesday afternoon, and badly mashed.

Col. Burleigh proclaims that a pair of dueling pistols have been stolen from his office and wants us to give certain parties "warning." Well, Mike, Jim, and Ben, take notice that we "are getting a good ready." 'Twas turkey fee.

Regent Grant volunteered to contribute \$100 towards printing the record in the laboratory suit; provided Dr. Rose will appeal to the Supreme Court and then shall be beaten in that court, and to solicit donations for the same purpose from other parties. A very safe offer for the Regent to make.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—Dr. Frothingham is confined to the house with sickness.

Election day there will be a free dinner all day in the reform club rooms.

The county clerk now has the public acts of 1877 ready for distribution.

An answer to the cross bill in the suit of Silas H. Douglass against the University, has been filed in the clerk's office by the counsel for the regents.

We learn of an attorney in this place who charged \$25 for collecting \$50, when all he had to do was to step into the debtor's office, write a receipt, take the money and transmit. Can this be called half pay?

The names of the Italian peasant men who have such cheap rent on the corner is Schiappacasse—pronounce it if you can. Their rival in the business on the opposite corner, rejoices in the decidedly English and euphonious name of Jack.

Mrs. A. D. Davis, who lives on seventh street, has performed the self-imposed task of putting 10,854 pieces into one bed quilt. The pieces are all of delaine, cut in octagon shape. The time consumed in performing this laborious task was eight months. Many ladies have called to see this octagon of a quilt.

On Friday afternoon of last week, the citizens of Dixboro were startled to hear the cry of murder resound through their streets, and upon investigating the matter, found the cry came from the residence of a citizen. It was soon found that it was a venerable old gentleman that was calling for help. His two sons having imbibed too much of their father's liquor, whereupon their father interfered, when they set upon him, nearly strangling his kind old heart.

The students who transported the statue of Benjamin Franklin to the corner of the Gregory House played a better joke than they supposed. The police took the statue and placed it in Fireman's hall. The next morning Mrs. Atchison went up to clear the room, and seeing a man stand there, said "good morning." Not a muscle of the supposed man moved. He stood "like a statue." A second salutation meeting with a like reception, she became frightened—marched out, locked the door, and informed people that an immit was in the room.

The following is a list of the delinquent taxes of the county, as returned by the County Treasurer to the Auditor General at Lansing. Lyndon and Webster are the only townships paying up in full:

Ann Arbor city, 1st and 2d wards.....	\$558.39
" " " 3d and 4th wards.....	801.16
" " " 5th and 6th wards.....	349.92
" " town.....	43.24
Augusta.....	624.55
Bridgewater.....	7.09
Dexter.....	1.95
Freedom.....	12.85
Lodi.....	3.10
Lyndon.....	150.27
Manchester.....	27.58
Northfield.....	16.70
Pittsfield.....	34.14
Saline.....	14.97
Sharon.....	120.72
Silo.....	33.59
Sylvania.....	13.65
Superior.....	100.54
Ypsilanti town.....	23.16
" city.....	703.67
York.....	28.50
Total.....	\$4,030.65

An old and successful business man's motto was to advertise when business was dull to attract customers, and when business was lively he advertised to retain his customers by mentioning goods and prices that would otherwise escape their attention. In other words he found it profitable to advertise all the time. The most successful business men advertise continuously, well remembering that constantly dripping water makes an impression on stone that hardly time can eradicate, so does judicious and persistent advertising make such an impression upon the public that they hardly forget it. Spasmodic or occasional advertising will pay in the same proportion that occasional efforts in other directions will, and accomplish no more. One can no more advertise sufficient in one or two months for the year than he can pile enough wood on the fire to last a year.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER."—George Francis Train had a thin audience on Saturday evening.

In 1875 there were 174 persons prosecuted in Washtenaw county by the Prosecuting Attorney; in 1876, 60 persons; and in 1877, 111 persons.

The following business was arranged for at the Probate office during the last two weeks: Fidelus Skenger, petition to sell real estate; hearing March 34. Thomas Colman, petition for probate of will; hearing March 25. Charles H. Schlander, notice to creditors; hearing May 28 and August 28. Achsah Goodrich, deceased, final account and distribution; hearing April 2. Nelson Osborne, petition for appointment of administrator; hearing April 8. John Miller, final account, hearing April 9. Ann Burke, petition for probate of will; hearing March 30. Thomas Kennedy, notice to creditors; John Ryan and Patrick Donovan commissioners; hearing June 1 and September 7. John Vreeland, petition for appointment of administrator; hearing April 2.

Real Estate Sales.—Wm. Schuler to John G. Huehl, land in section 16, Freedom town-

ship; \$2,700..... Wm. W. Gooding to Jean-na Granger, land in section 19, Augusta township; \$2,050..... Michael Albert to John Keppeler, 40 acres in section 16, Ann Arbor township; \$2,700..... Wright Spencer to Clinton Spencer, 40 acres in section 11, Ypsilanti township; \$1,200..... Wm. Smurthwaite to John Chieken, 30 acres in section 30, Ypsilanti township; \$1,000..... Michael Allen to G. A. and J. G. Frey, 80 acres in section 16, Ann Arbor township; \$5,600..... N. G. and L. M. Kellogg to Mary Ann Hosmer, lot 20, in the Western addition to Ypsilanti; \$700..... Edgar D. Austin to Edward Pardon, two pieces of land in section 25; also 40 acres in section 30, Pittsfield township; \$8,000..... Isaac N. Conklin to Ward W. Swift, (quitclaim), land on the west line of Huron street, Ypsilanti; \$4,100..... Lyman Graves to James C. Kelley, 12 square rods in section 28, town three south, of range seven east..... Elhard K. Kamp to Gottlieb Leyer, 120 acres of land in section 34 and section 33, Freedom township; \$6,000..... Xavier Zachman to Wm. Wagner, land in block four, south range five east, on Huron street, Ann Arbor; \$2,200..... Clinton Spencer to Wright Spencer, four acres of Hamilton street, in H. W. Larzelere's addition to Ypsilanti; \$800..... Wm. Judson to Michael Foster, a piece of land in section 34; also, two pieces in section 33, Sylvan township; \$3,125..... Emily A. L. Kelley to J. Kelly, land in section 27; also, land in section 28, both in Ypsilanti township; \$800..... Edward Pardon to E. D. and R. A. Austin, part of lots one and three, in block seven, Hise's addition to Ann Arbor; \$3,500..... Frederick Egeler to Charles Heber, six and one-third acres in section 5; also, 29 acres in section 6, Freedom township; \$5,312.50.

From the University Calendar for 1877-8, which has just been issued from the Registrar's office we take the following summary of students, which as compared with the summary contained in the catalogue of last year is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Resident graduates.....	14	7
Seniors.....	54	65
Juniors.....	49	73
Freshmen.....	71	70
In Selected Studies.....	132	147
Total.....	269	365

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

Second Year.....	29	25
First Year.....	35	44
Total.....	64	69

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Students—Total in the Department.....	285	299
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DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Seniors.....	124	155
Juniors.....	185	223

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Students—Total.....	51	73
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COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Students—Total.....	35	43
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Total in University.....1,110 1230

Of this number—1,230, Michigan sends 605; Illinois, 98; New York, 89; Pennsylvania, 57; Indiana, 60; Wisconsin, 32; Canada, 24; Minnesota, 25; Missouri, 22; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 19; Massachusetts, 10; California, 10. Kentucky, Vermont, Connecticut, Arkansas, Texas, Oregon, Nebraska, Colorado, Maine, West Virginia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Montana, Dakota, Nevada, Armenia, Asia, Japan, Russia, Port Rico, W. I. and Hawaiian Islands, each send from one to eight students.

Among the increased facilities for instruction in the University, the calendar calls attention to the Physical Laboratory, opened February 18, the new hospital pavilion buildings, the physiological laboratory, and the new observatory. The latter will be completed and fully equipped during the present year, and will be used for purposes of instruction. It will contain an equatorial telescope of six inches aperture and a transit instrument with zenith telescope attachment.

MARRIED.

BURTON—GRIFFIN. At the residence of Mr. F. Pierce, in the Township of Ypsilanti, March 10th, 1878, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, William Burton, of Washtenaw, Mich., and Almira E. Griffin, of Saline.

WATLING—THOMPSON. In this city, March 9th, at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. O. J. Perrin, Fountain Watling, Esq., and Miss Harriet Thompson, both of Ypsilanti, Mich.

DIED.

LOVEDER. In this city, March 5th, of old age, Clement Loveder, aged 91 years and 5 months.

OBITUARY BY HIS NIECE, ELEANOR WESTON.

Mr. Loveder was born in London, England, Sept. 27th, 1786. When he was quite young his father inherited two farms in Sussex. Thither they removed and there he remained till they left England in the year 1821. When a lad he was sent to Highgate School, in the north of London, where he received as fair an education as was common in those days. He was a superior penman, as seen on the covers of his books. The family at Islands (the name of the old homestead) attended the Parish church until about the year 1851 when Uncle John Clement's eldest brother went with a friend to Havant, about four miles, to a chapel or meeting house. He was impressed by the simple service. The Holy Spirit entered his heart. One day when he was walking behind the plow this text came to his mind in his distress: "No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the Kingdom of God." He remembered how often he had done so; then he felt he must never go back to the world, so he gave his heart to Jesus at once. His first impulse was to persuade Clement to go to meeting with him. He soon saw his need of a Saviour and they both joined the church. Many were the trials and temptations to which poor Clement was subjected. He would go into the loft of their house and pray two hours at a time. On one of these occasions he had got down without conquering his adversary, he cried out, "Satan shall not have his way," went back, knelt down, and in a few minutes light shone into his soul. I think this experience may in some measure account for some of his peculiarities in his life in after years. His mother and sisters afterwards became disciples of Christ. I have often heard my mother say that so earnest were they, however rough the weather, they were always in their places on the Sabbath. With a basket of provisions, and lanterns in hand, cloaks, patters, and umbrellas, they would walk two miles to 7 A. M. prayer-meeting, then go on the other two to Sabbath-school. After the morning service they would eat their dinner in the lecture room. Sunday-school at once, preaching at three, tea in the lecture room, prayer-meeting, and then the evening service. I can vividly picture their walk home. Although tired, they were happy talking of the sermons they had heard. The two brothers studied much. Generally rising at four, with their Commentary, Concordance, and Bible, they would pass the time till six. This was for the day, and in after life caused them to be "mighty in the Scriptures." One circumstance I feel I must mention here. They were very particular about following Christ and thought that baptism by immersion must be right. Baptist ministers and churches were not so plentiful then as now, so to satisfy their consciences they both went down into the water—"a creek of the Sea"—and immersed each other.

In the year 1817, Clement married Ruth Beagley. In 1821 he and his wife emigrated to America, landing first at Virginia, where they remained one week. They then came up to Charlestown, Mass., where

they took a house and rested five years, Uncle following his business as a feldmonger which he had learned in England. Being anxious to purchase land, in 1826 they came to Michigan, at that time the Eldorado of the West. They settled on a farm situated a few miles southeast of Ypsilanti. In his log house the family altar was set up. Mr. Vining and family were the only friends near them with whom they could hold spiritual converse at first, but soon, in many rustic dwellings, the true God was worshipped. Early in October, 1829, Mr. and Mrs. Loveder were among the first persons who covenanted together as members of a Presbyterian Church, which organization was perfected in the following year by Rev. Ira M. Weed, for eighteen years thereafter pastor of the church. In 1837 they visited their native land. I can remember as vividly as if it were but yesterday the meeting of brothers and sisters at Margate, in Kent, after being separated sixteen years. I was eight years old, and relished much the maple sugar they brought me. After remaining about twelve months they returned here, never to see Old England again. While in England, in the parish where their home was, they held revival meetings. The brothers once more met to pray together, and the result was almost marvelous. Not a house in the whole neighborhood but the Spirit of God visited; so they left a lasting memento.

About twenty-four years since, they removed from the farm to the city. For the last ten years Mr. Loveder has been failing, emerging, as it were, into second childhood. It is nearly four years since his wife died, and from that time he has lived alone, with the exception of two months, stoutly refusing to have anyone live in the house. He much preferred being alone. God mercifully raised up a friend, Mr. Manly Holbrook, who has scarcely left him, night and day, during his illness, which has lasted six weeks. He has supplied his temporal wants and in all respects treated him as he would a parent. His pastor, Rev. Mr. Richmond, and other friends, had frequent short interviews with him during his last illness, and were perfectly satisfied with the testimony he gave. He would often tell me he was meditating upon the "Grace of God." His pastor made impressive remarks at his funeral. His remains, accompanied by his acquaintances and friends of many years, were carried to their resting place in the beautiful cemetery in the city and land of his adoption.

ELEANOR WESTON.

—Creaking is not confined to the frog ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tor* will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. 729-1m

—Farmers who wish to sell out should advertise in the Detroit *Evening News*—15 words 10 days for \$1.00. 14,000 copies are printed every day. On 140,000 for 10 days—and three or four persons read each paper, on the average, making over half a million readers for the whole time. Those who do not wish to have their names published can advertise in "care of *The Evening News*," and replies will be forwarded. 728-730

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-722

Local and Special Notices.

REMOVAL!

MRS. G. N. NOYES has removed her new Hair Rooms over Mr. Van Tuyl's drug store, where she will be pleased to see her customers, old and new. A FULL LINE of Hair Goods kept on hand, and work warranted. Lined Braids and Nuns' Thread for making old point and honiton laces. 720-723

"I TOLD YOU SO."

The Silver Dollar knocks down prices, and still Frank Smith smiles as he exchanges those ten thousand and rolls of NEW WALL PAPER for the shiners. See his advertisement, this week, and the proof of its truth by looking over his stock. 730

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership formerly existing under the firm name of Weeks & Lawrence is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. A. Weeks, in whose name the business will be continued, will pay all bills and collect the accounts of the old firm.

H. A. WEEKS.

I am anxious to settle the book accounts of the old firm. Will you please call and oblige.

H. A. WEEKS.

THE "DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES" Is making things jingle. Frank Smith has been marking down his goods and still will take a few bushels of the shiners in exchange and smile. 730

A GOOD CHANCE

To invest your money, and now is the time for an enterprising young man to make some money. Three and one-half acres inside the city corporation; only \$200.00 down, and balance in small annual payments. Apply at the Commercial Office.

DISAGREEABLE.

That cough. Why not cure it with Wright's Cough Syrup. 25 cents. 731w1

"O, WEALTH OF WOMAN—wonderful!"

The most beautiful crown to deck the head of a woman, is a profusion of long, dark, glossy hair. The production of such hair is wonderfully facilitated by the cleansing and stimulating properties of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, which is finding its way to the toilet cases of all American ladies. 731-732

ALWAYS EQUAL

To the emergency, Wright's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents. 731w1

WHAT OTHER PREPARATIONS

Fail to do, Hall's Hair Renewer surely accomplishes. It renews the hair and especially restores its color when gray and faded. As a dressing it is unsurpassed, making the hair moist, soft and glossy. The most economical preparation ever offered, its effects remain a long time, and those who have once made a trial of it will never use any other.—ADVERTISER AND UNION, Fredonia, N. Y. 731w1

WRIGHT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is proving far superior to the older remedies. Try it. If it does not prove as recommended it costs you nothing. "Twenty-five cents a bottle. 731w1

DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP

Is, without doubt, the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. It never fails to cure in a short time. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it, price only 25 cents. Sold by Fred Ingram. 731w1

DEATH IS OFTEN CAUSED

By a severe Cough or Cold. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup should always be taken in time, for it never fails to cure the worst cases of Coughs or Colds at most instantly. Price 25 cents. Sold by Fred Ingram. 731w1

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Who once thought they had consumption, have been restored to health by the use of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar. Sold by Frank Smith. 731-w1

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

FRANK SMITH

Has published some notices (but I believe not in this paper) that he will receive (if offered) a few bushels of silver dollars on account. 730

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby forbidden to purchase a note given by Charles Cabitt, township of Pittsfield, to John Harwood. Face of note, \$100. The subscriber lost this note and \$100.00 in cash, with his pocketbook, Saturday, Feb. 23d. The finder will be liberally rewarded. JOHN HARWOOD. 729

FOR SALE.

I will sell for cash, or exchange, ten acres of land ten miles from Toledo, in the corporation of Sylvania, Ohio, only one hundred rods from the station. House, good orchard, and good water. LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, Lowell Mill. 729

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

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Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint? or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MUEER'S PILLS will fix you everytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opposite Depot.

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I am prepared to fill all orders for Fruit or Ornamental Trees, from a first-class nursery, at much lower rates than ever before. All Trees warranted true to name, and in a good healthy condition when delivered. Give me a call.

R. ACKLEY, Washington Street South.

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Books bound at the COMMERCIAL BINDERY as tastily as anywhere in the country. Prices very reasonable. Gift lettering and repairing neatly done. Give us a call. 709

GEORGE J. HILLER & CO.

FOR SALE.

Two story brick house, and lot—No. 36 Adams avenue—formerly owned by E. F. Uhl. Furnace and Gas in every room complete. Nice barn, etc. \$2,000 down, and balance on time. For further information apply to J. S. Jenness. 723

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the Commercial office.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed. 714-715

STOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at E. ELLIOTT'S, Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall. 715

PATENT COLD SWEDGED SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

The only reliable sewing machine needles manufactured, and every one warranted, at SAMSON'S. 700

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

I would call the attention of the public to the fact that my gallery is in good running order. Any persons wishing a good picture can get first-class work done at the usual rates. We are now making children's pictures a specialty. Call and see specimens. Work enlarged and retouched equal to the best. We are making the "Oil Photo Miniature" in addition to the usual variety of work found in this business. Do not forget to call at the No. 1, Gallery—Post Block. 683

Mrs. J. H. PARSONS

REMARKABLE RESULTS FOLLOW

Pain ceases, swellings subside, fever abates, and a natural and healthy state exists after using this great and wonderful preparation known as Thomas' Electric Oil. Thousands testify to the happiness resulting from the use of this preparation. Why not procure a bottle at once. The cost is trifling, and effect sure. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical: "A. Hower, of North Lansing, N. Y., writes, 'I had a severe cold for four weeks, and was so hoarse that I could not speak. Hearing of your Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, which removed the hoarseness at once.'—Thomas Robinson, Farmham Centre, writes: 'I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried 'Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil,' and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all.'—See what the Medical Faculty say: Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says, 'I have sold 'Thomas' Electric Oil' for two years, and I have never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my own case, on a broken leg and dislocated ankle, with the best results.'—A. H. Gregg, Manufacturer of Mowing Machines, Trumansburg, N. Y., says: 'My thumb was caught in a machine and badly injured, being away from home, for two days, was obliged to apply such remedies as I could get, but without relieving the pain, immediately on reaching home I applied the 'Electric Oil,' with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men employed, and your Oil has established for itself such a reputation that nearly every one of them keep it." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 30 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles 25 cents.

Prepared only by POSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. Thomas, Phelps, N. Y.

NOTE.—Electric—Selected and Electrized. For sale, in Ypsilanti, by FRANK SMITH. Trade supplied by the wholesale houses. 719-41ms-alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. Yost, Produce Dealer.

YPSILANTI, March 15, 1878.

APPLES, per bbl.	\$3.00@3.50.
APPLES—Dried, @5	
BUCK FLOUR—@4.50.	
BEANS—\$1.00@75	
BUTTER—14@16	
CORN—40@45c per bu.	
CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c.	
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.	
DRESSED HOGS, \$4.00@4.10	
EGGS—Command 10@12c.	
HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality.	
HIDES—5@5½c.	
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.	
HAMS—9@10c.	
LARD—The market stands at 8@0c.	
OATS, NEW, 22@24	
PORK—In bbl.—\$11.00@11.50	
POTATOES—25@30	
TIMOTHY SEED—\$2.00@2.00, 00	
TURKEYS—Live, 7c. @8c	
WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.20	
" No. 1—1.15.	
" No. 2—1.15.	
BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50.	

FREEDMAN

BROS. & CO.,

147, 149, 151

WOODWARD AVE.,

Announce to the public that they are

daily receiving Spring Novelties, among

which they call attention to their ele-

gant lines of

English, French and German

CAMBRICS,

FOULARDS, and

ZEPHYR CLOTHS,

Of entirely new designs and colorings,

Just Received!

YPSILANTI, MARCH 16, 1878.

As a result of eight years of Democratic rule in Virginia, the State finds her Treasury empty and her credit destroyed.

It is to be noted to the credit of Michigan that neither of her Senators are responsible for the drunken scene attending the passage of the silver bill.

An examination of the returns of the last Congressional election shows that a change of less than 20,000 votes in twenty-seven northern districts would give the Republicans control of the next House of Representatives.

The dying message of Ben Wade was an appeal to his friends to stand firm, for there were dangers ahead. The venerable patriot had gone through many a struggle, and he knew the temper of those who are grasping at national power.

How the Verdict was Obtained.

W. P. Converse, Jr., foreman of the jury before which Gen. Anderson was tried, published a long letter in the *Picayune*, claiming the fairness of the working of the jury in that case, and stating that the two colored men, without reservation, assented to the verdict of guilty. The following was tendered the *Picayune* in reply to that letter, but it was refused insertion in that paper. It is from one of the two colored jurymen referred to by Converse: NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2, 1878.

DEAR SIR: As one of the two colored jurors impeached to serve in the case of the State against Thomas C. Anderson, I beg leave to differ with Mr. W. P. Converse, Jr., in his statement to your paper of even date regarding the above case. As a matter of fact, I was summoned to serve as a juror in the Superior Criminal Court of this parish, Judge Whitaker presiding, and was sworn to serve in the case above referred to. After having carefully listened to the witnesses and charge of the Judge, I had come to the conclusion that Gen. Anderson was not guilty, and so expressed my opinion at that time. The other colored juror and Mr. Welch agreeing with me, Mr. Herriek at that time stated that Gen. Anderson should be sent to the penitentiary 14 years, and therefore moved that he be found guilty. A vote was taken, and we then stood 9 for guilty and 3 for not guilty. Then some one (I do not recollect the name of the juror) moved to amend the majority motion and recommend to the mercy of the court. We then inquired if that would send the General to the Penitentiary. We were answered in the negative, and upon that assurance we agreed to the verdict, and should I have known that the verdict rendered would have assigned Gen. Anderson to the State Penitentiary we would not have agreed on said verdict.

Now, regarding the precaution and extremely rigid regulations for the guarding of the jurors from outside interference. "From 8 o'clock Tuesday night, Jan. 29, till about 10 o'clock Thursday night, the 7th of February, the twelve never separated. Two, and sometimes three, Sheriff's officers always accompanied our movements. We were not permitted to speak to any one except the officers, then only to supply necessary wants, and they alone being allowed to approach us," is correct, but where it goes on and says that at night one room contained us, in which we were securely locked, and that our seclusion from the outside world was indeed most complete, I must say that that is not correct, and for this reason: We were visited by a Deputy Sheriff, who was not in charge of the jury, almost every night up to the night that the case was submitted to the court. He held several conversations with different jurors separately, and even went so far as to show us tricks with cards. On one occasion one of the jurors was lying on his mattress on the floor, when this deputy drew a chair alongside of him, and there held quite a long conversation. He was the only deputy who ever entered our room unless we would knock on the door for some one. The gentleman also remarks that "the disposition and capacity of the colored members to receive and comprehend the proceedings of the court, were, I think, fully up to what should naturally be expected from persons of a race so lately accorded the important privilege of a ballot." I must say that I have been a free man all my life, and have had the benefit of schooling as such, and had I been rightly posted as to the verdict that I have agreed to, I would never have rendered such a verdict, because it is against my heart and conscience.

LEOPOLD L. MONTPLAISIR.

Foolish threats on the part of some of the New-York papers that Eastern capitalists will lend no more money to the West, and the flings and sneers with which such threats are highly seasoned, are beginning to provoke retaliation, and it comes in serious shape. The Western people seem determined, if they can't borrow money as heretofore, to keep what they have borrowed as long as possible. To this end they propose enacting laws extending, for a term of years, the period for redemption of real estate sold under foreclosed mortgages. It is easy to see that this sectional antagonism may do irreparable injury to all parties concerned. It can destroy credit and ruin capitalists; it can unsettle all business; it can complete the work of ruin that the past four years have advanced with terrible speed and fatal effect. One would think that this country had suffered enough from sectionalism to thoroughly teach the lesson of union and mutual forbearance. Let these jarring factions cease their warring. They are mutually dependent, with tremendous capacities for helping or hurting each other. Now that the silver bill is a law and nobody is killed by it, the East and West should resume their normal relations. If the West wants Eastern money the East wants Western beef and things. There is no occasion for an angry bull movement in either interest.

BEN WADE:

THE LAST OF THE THREE.

An Advance Obituary of the Ohio Statesman—His Life from Boyhood to Old Age—His Long and Distinguished Career in the United States Senate—Many Anecdotes Never Before Published of His Readiness in Debate and Characteristics as a Man, etc.

BY GEN. JAMES S. BRISBEN.

From the Spirit of the Times, March 2d.

Benjamin Franklin Wade was born at Feeding Hills, Parish of West Springfield, Massachusetts, Oct. 27, 1800, and he has risen from the humblest condition in life to high fame, and, by unflinching honesty, adherence to principle, and justice to the oppressed, made himself honored throughout a land of 40,000,000 of people. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Bunker Hill, Concord, Lexington, and Yorktown. He was captured at one of the battles, and for a long time was confined a prisoner at Halifax. Mr. Wade's mother was a Presbyterian clergyman's daughter, and a thoroughly good woman. The family was poor, and while the father was engaged in fighting the battles of his country, the mother had to labor very hard to feed, clothe, and support her children, of whom she had ten, Benjamin being the youngest. This excellent New England mother was a woman of strong intellect, and faithfully she tended her little flock, teaching them the lessons of truth, justice and freedom, which her great son afterwards taught to a whole nation. Among the scanty wealth of the family was a library of twelve volumes, and Benjamin read them over and over, his mother having first taught him how to spell and read. When Benjamin's father returned from the war, he was broken in health and spirits, and young Ben, feeling that he ought to relieve his parents from the burden of keeping him, bade farewell to his old home, and, with only \$7 in his pocket, made his way on foot toward the West to seek his fortune. He often worked for farmers, tending horses and cows for his board and clothes, and going to school in winter. Benjamin was not an apt scholar, and it was a long time before he could master arithmetic and algebra. He was fond of reading books, especially biographies of great men.

Wade was eighteen years old when he reached New York City, and he immediately set out for Chicago, Ill. He walked across the country, and after a most tedious journey reached Ashtabula County, O., where he had a brother living. The snow falling, he was persuaded to wait until spring, and then cross the lake to Detroit by boat, and finish his journey from there to Chicago on foot. He hired himself out to chop cord-wood, at fifty cents per cord, and during the long winter nights read nearly the whole of the Bible by the light of pine-knots piled on the hearth of his rude log-cabin.

In 1821 and 1822, when twenty-two years of age, we find Mr. Wade still at Ashtabula, chopping wood, rolling logs, grubbing in summer, and teaching school in winter. He had now given up going further West, and seriously thought of returning to the East. In the fall of the next year, 1823, he hired to a drover to assist him in taking a herd of cattle to New York. It was Wade's duty to conduct the lead steer, and he carried his clothes packed in a bundle and tied behind the ox's horns. When tired, he would mount on the back of the ox, and ride for a short distance. Six times Mr. Wade walked from Ohio to New York, and though he has often since performed the journey in a special train, with a cavalcade to himself, it is doubtful if he ever enjoyed the trip more than when he led an ox and was his own baggage-master. It was during one of his drover pilgrimages that Mr. Wade nearly lost his life. He was leading a steer, as usual, in front of the herd, and had just entered a covered bridge, when the cattle became frightened, and rushed upon him. He ran, but finding he could not reach the other end of the bridge, sprang up and caught to a brace, where he held on until the whole drove passed beneath him, making the bridge to swing to and fro with their great weight. The drover expected to find Wade's crushed and mangled body on the bridge and was not a little astonished and delighted to see him drop unhurt from his perch.

In the fall of 1825, Mr. Wade having once more crossed the mountains with a drove of cattle, halted at Albany and taught school during the winter. The next summer he worked on the Erie Canal with a shovel and wheelbarrow.

It was of this period of his life Mr. Seward said, when addressing the Senate of the United States on one occasion: "I know only one American who labored on that great improvement, and he sits here to-day among us, one of the most talented and able members of this body."

In 1826, Mr. Wade is again found in Ohio, teaching school and reading law with Elisha Whittlesey. He was admitted in two years, and after waiting a year more we find him trying his first case. His client was charged with but a small offense, yet Mr. Wade defended him with all his power, and secured his acquittal. His zeal won for him the friendship of the lawyers, and the good old judge condescended to privately encourage him. Mr. Wade has often said: "No one can ever know how the words of the judge put courage in me to fight the future battles of my life."

Without the advantage of early education, Mr. Wade felt the necessity of close application to his law books, and became a hard student. His opinions soon began to be noticed and respected. He could analyze a case with wonderful rapidity, and seize and present to a jury the facts, with a rough energy and eloquence that there was no resisting. Lawyers, who had far more learning, found themselves greatly his inferiors when the pleading commenced.

After six years of toil, Mr. Wade stood second to no man at the bar in his county. It was indispensable to have his services in every case of importance, and money began to come in and fill his pockets. He had made his mark, and the struggle with him was over. The world had been met and conquered, and henceforth fortune and favor were to fawn at his feet. In 1835 he was elected prosecuting attor-

ney for the County of Ashtabula, and was one of the best the county ever had, his indictments being considered models to this day.

At thirty-seven years of age he was offered the nomination to the State Senate from his district, and declined, but was eventually prevailed upon to accept. "This," says Mr. Wade, "was the mistake of my life. I should have remained at my profession, and I warn young men against yielding to the allurements of office. Better, far better for them to stick to their professions. The toils and turmoils of public life are great, and the honors empty. A quiet home is infinitely to be preferred to political position."

Mr. Wade, on entering the Senate of Ohio, was at once appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee, and immediately began his political career with the same spirit that had characterized him at the bar. He moved and urged the repeal of the law imprisoning poor men for debt. He headed the Whigs in the Senate, and rapidly rose to fame. His party was greatly in the minority, but so effectively did he use the forces at his disposal, that he kept the Democrats always on the defensive.

The question of the annexation of Texas coming up, Mr. Wade made haste to take bold ground against slavery. He said, "This State of Texas, coming to the Union, as it must, if at all, with the institution of slavery interwoven with its social habits, being brought into this Union for the sole object of extending the accursed system of human bondage, it cannot have my voice or vote; for, so help me God, I will never assist in adding one rood of slave territory to this country." He made every effort to stir up the people of Ohio to oppose the extension of slavery, and, not satisfied with that, he went further, and presented a petition of colored people, praying for relief from the oppressive State laws, making distinctions on account of color. This raised an unlooked-for storm. Many of Mr. Wade's political party deserted him, and his personal friends begged him to desist from his course, but conscious as he was in the right, he maintained it, and so for the time being he fell into disgrace.

It was the custom in Ohio to reelect members of the State Legislature, but at the end of his term Wade was so unpopular in his district that the Convention passed him over in silence, and nominated a new man. Some of the delegates were openly in favor of censuring the Senator for his course, but the resolution failed.

At home Mr. Wade received the censure of his constituents in silence, but left his seat in the Senate, crying with a loud voice, "Remember, gentlemen, when you make laws to degrade the negroes of Ohio, you make laws to degrade a part of the people of Ohio."

Kentucky had sent commissioners to obtain, as Mr. Wade said, "the passage of a law to disgrace the people of Ohio." The bill they sought to have passed was one of pains and penalties on all who would not assist in returning fugitive slaves who escaped from Kentucky into Ohio. Mr. Wade's noble nature revolted at a scheme which, he said, "had for its object such tyranny and cruelty as would refuse a refuge to human beings anywhere on this continent from which they had no outlet, and to which they were being dragged against their will." His opposition to the Kentucky Commissioners apparently ended his political life.

He was disgusted with politics, and returned home, resolved never again to stand for any political office.

In 1840, when Gen. Harrison was nominated for President, Mr. Wade took the stump in his favor. He passed over the Reserve, speaking to thousands, and yielding to the wishes of the people, he visited other parts of the State. Such speeches as his had seldom been heard; they were straightforward plain talks, delivered with a power and vehemence that carried conviction to the masses who listened. The election over, Mr. Wade resumed the practice of law, determined never again to leave his clients, come what might.

He was forty years old when he met, at the house of a friend, the lady who was destined to become his wife. His marriage was most happy, and the fruit of it was two sons, both of whom distinguished themselves in the war, one of whom is now with him in Ohio, and the other Major of the Ninth United States Cavalry.

In 1841 the people of Ohio having advanced in their views on the question of negro slavery, requested Mr. Wade to return to the Senate, but he promptly declined. However, the convention, conscious that injustice had been done him, and anxious to repair the wrong, nominated him despite his refusal to accept. He was triumphantly elected.

On returning to his seat, Mr. Wade's first act was a move to repeal the odious Kentucky Fugitive Slave Law that had been passed in 1838. In his speech he argued, for the first time, that negroes were men and women the same as white persons, and entitled to personal liberty, trial by jury, testimony in court, and common-school privileges. These doctrines, in 1841, were new and unheard of; but now, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, we can all see that, although far ahead of the times, Mr. Wade was right.

In 1842 Mr. Wade presented a bill for the incorporation of a collegiate institute to educate persons without regard to race or color. It was voted down, but afterward passed, thus founding Oberlin College, which has since sent out hundreds of anti-slavery teachers, perhaps, and missionaries, and been the mightiest engine in the land in breaking down the system of human bondage.

Congress had, in 1837, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, be laid on the table without being debated, read, or referred, and that no further action shall be taken thereon."

Mr. Wade denounced the resolution as infamous, and moved a committee of three be appointed to examine and report upon it. The motion carried, and Mr. Wade was made chairman of the committee. He was three weeks examining authorities and writing his report. When made, it startled the whole North, and is still regarded by many as the ablest anti-slavery docu-

ment ever published in this country. Thirty years of free legislation have not advanced the nation beyond the doctrines contained in that report.

John Quincy Adams had been censured by Congress for presenting in the House the Haverhill resolutions, asking for a dissolution of the Union. The Ohio Legislature sought to justify the censure, and Mr. Wade defended with great ability, though unsuccessfully, the right of petition.

Mr. Wade declined a renomination for the Senate, and from 1842 to 1847 held no political office, devoting himself to the practice of his profession and care of his family.

In 1847 he was elected by the Ohio Legislature Judge of the Third Judicial District. He was now universally popular, and entered upon his new office with the unqualified confidence of the bar and people. His judicial fame soon became equal to his political reputation, and he was not only the most popular, but reckoned to be the ablest man in Ohio. For four years he filled the office of judge when, in March, 1851, while he was holding court at Akron, Summit County, O., the Legislature of this State elected him to the United States Senate. The office was wholly unexpected and unsolicited. The slouting of men and firing of cannon announced some unusual event had happened, when presently a boy came running into the Court-house with a despatch announcing to Mr. Wade his election. The Court was adjourned, the bar assembled, and passed resolutions of regret at losing him, and congratulations at his elevation. Mr. Wade resigned his judicial office, and retired to his home, at Jefferson. He said, "I do not want office, but I will not disobey the wishes of the people." He was, however, less reluctant this time than before in re-entering politics, for the people of Ohio had come up to his views.

In 1852, Mr. Wade advocated with all his ability the nomination and election of General Scott to the Presidency, as he had General Taylor's election, in 1848. Senator Wade was an earnest Whig, and continued to act with that party until 1854, when perceiving that the Southern Whigs were about to unite with the Northern Democrats in passing the Missouri Compromise, he made haste to deliver a speech defining his position. It was a powerful effort, and the New York Tribune, in reviewing it, called it the "New Declaration of Independence." In closing this speech, Mr. Wade said, "Mr. President, I do not intend to debate this subject further. The humiliation of the North is complete and overwhelming. No Southern enemy of hers can wish her deeper degradation. God knows, I feel it keenly enough, and I have no desire to prolong the melancholy spectacle."

I have all my life belonged to the great national Whig party, and never yet have I failed, with all the ability I have, to support her regular candidates, come from what portion of the Union they might, and much oftener has it been my lot to battle for a Southern than for a Northern candidate for the Presidency; and when such candidates were assailed by those who were jealous of slaveholders, and did not like to yield up the Government to such hands, how often have I encountered the violent prejudices of my own section, with no little hazard to myself. How triumphantly would I appeal on such occasions to Southern honor, to the magnanimity of soul which I believed always actuated Southern gentlemen. Alas! alas! If God will pardon me for what I have done, I will promise to sin no more."

We certainly cannot have any further political connection with the Whigs of the South; they have rendered such connection impossible—an impassable gulf separates us, and must hereafter separate us. The Southern wing of the old Whig party have joined their fortunes with what is called the National Democracy, and I wish you joy in your new connections. To-morrow I believe to be an eclipse of the sun, and I think it perfectly meet and proper, that the sun in the heavens and the glory of the Republic should both go into obscurity and darkness together. Let the bill then pass; it is a proper occasion for so dark and damning a deed."

In the great struggle over the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Wade came prominently before the country as a debater. The Southern fire-eaters and Northern doughfaces combined to break him down, and he hurled them back with surprising ability, and, pursuing them taught them, for the first time, that they had a master in the United States Senate who would not spare them.

Honorable Charles G. Atherton, of New Hampshire, better known as "Gag Atherton," from his introduction of a resolution to lay all the anti-slavery petitions on the table, was emphatically a "Northern man with Southern principles." One day Wade, who was personally very popular, even with his political opponents, was conversing with ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, who was then visiting Washington, when Atherton came up, and at once began an attack on Wade, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law.

"Why, Mr. Wade," he said, "if a nigger had run away from a good master in Kentucky, and came to your home in Ohio, wouldn't you arrest him and send him back to his master?" "No, indeed I wouldn't," replied Mr. Wade. "Would you, Atherton?" "Certainly I would," replied Atherton. "I should deem it my duty to enforce that, as much as any other law."

Mr. Wade turned to Morehead. "Well, Governor, what do you say? Would you arrest a negro and send him back under such circumstances?" "No," replied the Governor, gruffly, "I'd see him d—d first."

"Well," said Old Ben, after a moment's pause, "I don't know as I can blame you, seeing you have got such a thing as that (pointing to Atherton) to do it for you."

Soon after taking his seat, Wade witnessed one of those scenes so common in the Senate in those days. A Southern fire-eater made an attack on a Northern Senator, and Wade was amazed and disgusted at the cringing, cowardly way in which the Northern man bore the taunts and insults of the hot-headed Southerner. As no allusion was made to himself or State, Mr. Wade sat still, but when the Senate adjourned, he said, openly, if ever a Southern Senator made such an attack on him or his State, while he sat on that floor, he would brand him as a

liar. This coming to the ears of the Southern men, a Senator took occasion to pointedly speak a few days afterwards of Ohio and her people as negro thieves. Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet, and pronounced the Senator a liar. The Southern Senators were thunderstruck, and gathered around their champion, while the Northern men growled about Wade. A feeling was put out from the Southern side, looking to retraction, but Mr. Wade retorted in his peculiar style, and demanded an apology for the insult offered himself and the people he represented. The matter thus closed, a fight was looked upon as certain. The next day a gentleman called upon the Senator from Ohio, and asked the usual question touching his acknowledgment of the code.

"I am here," he responded, "in a double capacity. I represent the State of Ohio, and I represent Ben Wade. As a Senator, I am opposed to dueling, as Ben Wade I recognize the code."

"My friend feels aggrieved," said the gentleman, "at what you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask for an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday, as I have some respect for the chamber. I now take the opportunity of saying what I then thought, and you, if you please, repeat it. 'Your friend is a foul-mouthed old blackguard!'"

"Certainly, Senator Wade, you do not wish me to convey such a message as that?"

"Most undoubtedly I do, and will tell you, for your own benefit, this friend of yours will never notice it. I will not be asked either for retraction, or a fight."

Next morning Mr. Wade came into the Senate, and, proceeding to his seat, deliberately drew from his coat two large pistols, and, unlocking his desk, laid them inside. The Southern men looked on in silence, while the Northern members enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the fire-eaters' surprise at the proceeding of the plucky Ohio Senator. No further notice was taken of the affair of the day before. Wade was not challenged, but ever afterwards was treated with the utmost politeness and consideration by the Senator who had so insultingly attacked him.

Mr. Wade had now become one of the most prominent men in the Senate. He was to be heard on every question, and no debate was complete without a speech from the bluff old Senator. He never opened his mouth but the whole North thrilled with enthusiasm and sympathy, and his constituents were constantly sending him earnest expressions of their affection and admiration. Mr. Greeley, in speaking of his first great effort on the Kansas Nebraska bill, said: "There are many fine orations and good arguments delivered in the United States Senate from time to time, but not often a real good speech. In order to have a good speech there must be a man behind it. Such a speech we have in the powerful effort of Judge Wade, and in this case the speech is but the just measure of the man."

That was Mr. Greeley's opinion of Mr. Wade's power as a debater, and he did not put the matter a bit too strongly. The excitement at the Capitol, and the interest in the speech of which Mr. Greeley was writing, fully bore out his opinion of it. A correspondent, writing from Washington on the day of the delivery of the speech, said: "Wade is now going it in the Senate like a steamboat. He has collided two or three times today, and a little while ago ran into his colleague, Pugh. He said in reply to a taunting question from Pugh about the common brotherhood of mankind, 'I have always believed heretofore in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal, but of late it appears that some men are born slaves, and I regret that they are not black, so that all the world might know them.' As he said this he pointed to Pugh, and stood looking at him for several moments, with a scowl and expression of countenance that was perfectly ferocious, while it conveyed the utmost contempt for the Northern doughfaces."

The debates were full of incidents, and brought out all of Mr. Wade's strong points and sterling qualities. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, interrupted him just as he had said:

"I know very well, sir, with what a yell of triumph the passage of this bill will be hailed both in the South and in pandemonium."

Mr. Brown—"Do you know what is going on there?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Wade—"I do not pretend to know precisely what is on foot there, but I think it pretty evident that there is a very free communication between that country and this body, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, I see the dwarfish medium by which that communication is kept up." (Great laughter, and a voice on the Southern side: "I guess he has got you, Brown.")

"During the argument on the Nebraska Bill, Mr. Badger, then a Senator from North Carolina, drew a glowing picture of slavery. He had, he said, been nursed by a black woman, and had grown from childhood to manhood under her care. He loved his old black mammy; and now, if he was going to Nebraska, and the opponents of the bill succeeded in prohibiting slavery there, he could not take his old mammy with him. Turning to Mr. Wade, he said:

"Surely you will not prevent me from taking my old mammy with me."

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Wade, "but that is not the difficulty in the mind of the Senator. It is because if we make the Territory free, he cannot sell his old mammy when he has got her there."

Mr. Wade was arguing to show that slaves were not property in the constitutional meaning of the term. He said: "If a man carries his horse out of a Slave state into a free one, he does not lose his property interest in him; but if he carries his slave into a free State, the law makes him free."

Mr. Butler, interrupting him, said: "O yes; but they won't stay with you; they love us so well, they will run off and come back in spite of you and your boasted freedom."

Mr. Wade smilingly replied, amid roars of laughter: "O yes, Senator, I know; they love you so well, you will have to make a fugitive slave law to catch them."

The cowardly attack made by Preston S. Brooks on the Hon. Charles

Sumner, in May, 1856, fired Wade's indignation. He made a speech, going so far in his denunciation of Brooks and his abettors, as to completely dumbfound the fire-eaters. Among other things he said:

"Mr. President: It is impossible for me to sit still and hear the principle annunciated which I have heard on this occasion. As to the facts connected with this matter, I know nothing about them, and of them I have nothing to say. I am here in a pretty lean minority; there is not, perhaps, more than one-fifth part of the Senate who has similar opinions of my own, and those are very unpopular over here; but when I hear it stated on the floor of the Senate that an assassin-like, cowardly attack has been made upon a man unarmed, having no power to defend himself, who was stricken down with a strong hand and almost murdered, and that such attacks are approved of by Senators, it becomes a question of some interest to us all, and especially to those who are in the minority. It is very true that a brave man may not be able to defend himself against such an attack. A brave man may be overpowered by numbers on this floor, but, sir, overpowered or not, live or die, I will vindicate the right and liberty of debate and freedom of discussion upon this floor as long as I live. If the principle now announced is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat, and although you are four to one, I am here to meet you. God knows a man can die in no better cause than in vindicating the cause of debate on this floor, and I have only to ask, if the principle is to be approved by the majority, and to become part and parcel of the law of Congress, it may be distinctly understood. If the hour has arrived in the history of this Republic, when its Senators are to sacrifice and pay the forfeit of their lives for opinions' sake, I know of no fitter place to die than in this chamber, with our Senate robes around us, and here, if necessary, I shall die at my post, and in my place, for the liberty of debate and free discussion."

He was not challenged nor even reprimanded for his strong language; while Senator Wilson, who followed Wade, and merely condemned the action of Brooks, was immediately challenged to mortal combat!

In 1857 Mr. Wade, whose term was about to expire, was promptly returned to the Senate by a vote in the Legislature of 101 to 36 for his opponent. The next year Mr. Wade brought forward his great measure, the "Homestead Bill," or, as he was pleased to call it, "Land for the Landless." The Southern men at once antagonized the bill with the slavery question, and thus sought to defeat it, but Mr. Wade made a powerful argument, and completely routed his enemies.

The Southern men having tried in vain to head off Mr. Wade, appealed to their Northern allies to help them. One day Mr. Douglass rose in his seat, and interrupted Mr. Wade, who was speaking. Instantly the chamber became silent as death, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the two standing Senators. Every one expected to see Wade demolished in a moment by the great Illinois Senator.

"You, sir," said Mr. Douglass, in measured tones, "continually compliment Southern men, who support this bill (Nebraska), but bitterly denounce Northern men who support it. Why is this? You say it is a moral wrong; you say it is a crime. If that be so, is it not as much a crime for a Southern man to support, as for a Northern man to do so?"

Mr. Wade—"No, sir. I say not."

Mr. Douglass—"The Senator says not. Then he entertains a different code of morals from myself, and—"

Mr. Wade—interrupting Douglass, and pointing to him, with scorn marked on every lineament of his face, "Your code of morals! My God, I hope so, sir!"

The giant was hit in the forehead, and, after standing for a moment, with his face as red as scarlet, dropped silently into his seat, while Mr. Wade proceeded with his speech as quietly as though nothing had occurred. Mr. Douglass was angry, however, and closely watched Wade for a chance to pounce upon and scalp him; it soon occurred, and in this way:

Mr. Wade had said something complimentary about Colonel Lane, of Kansas, when Mr. Douglass rose, and said:

Mr. Wade—"And what proof have you, sir, of these allegations? Your unsupported word is not sufficient."

Mr. Douglass—"I have the affidavit of Colonel Lane, in which, some time since, he swore one thing and now states another."

Mr. Wade—"And you, sir, a lawyer, presume to charge this man with being guilty of forgery and perjury, and then offer him as a witness to prove your own word."

Douglass saw in a moment he was hopelessly caught, and attempted to retreat, but Wade pounced upon him, and gave him a withering rebuke, while the chamber shook with roars of laughter. Such scenes have to be witnessed to fully understand them, as there is as much in the exhibition as in the words.

Mr. Douglass continued to badger Wade, sometimes getting the better of him, but often getting roughly handled, until Wade, worn out with defending himself, determined to become the attacking party. Soon afterwards, the little giant was bewailing the fate of the nation, and picturing the sad condition we would be in if the Free Soilers succeeded, having worked himself up into a passion, when he was at the highest pitch, Mr. Wade rose in his seat, and said with indescribable coolness:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Douglass for a moment was surprised and dumbfounded, and then attempted to proceed; but the pith was knocked out of his argument, and the Senators only smiled at his earnestness. Douglass sat down in disgust.

Mr. Douglass afterwards said, "That interrogatory of Wade's was the most effective speech I ever heard in the Senate. Confound the man, it was so ridiculous, and put so comically, I knew not what answer to make him, and became ridiculous myself in not being able to tell what I was going to do about it."

While the Lecompton Bill was under discussion Mr. Toombs, of Georgia,

referring to the minority of which Mr. Wade was one, said:

"The majority have rights and duties, and I trust there is fidelity enough to themselves and their principles and their country in the majority to stand together at all hazards, and crush the factious minority."

Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet, and shaking his fist at Toombs, roared out, "Have a care, sir! Have a care! You can't crush me nor my people. You can never conquer us; we will die first. I will fall here in the Senate Chamber, but I will never make any compromise with any such men. You may bring a majority and outvote me, but I will neither be compromised nor be crushed. That's what I have to say to your threat."

A Southern Senator said one day roughly to Wade, "If you don't stop your abolition doctrines we will break up the Union. We will secede, sir."

Wade held out his hand and said, comically, "Good-by, Senator, if you are going now. I pray you don't delay a moment on my account."

Senator Evans, of South Carolina, a very grave and good old man, one day was exhibiting in the Senate Chamber and speaking of a copy of Garrison's *Liberator*, with its horrible pictures of slavery. Turning to Mr. Wade, who sat near him, he said:

"Is it not too bad that such a paper should be allowed to exist? Why will not the authorities of the United States suppress such a slanderous sheet? Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen of the North will tolerate such an abomination?"

Senator Wade put on his spectacles and looking at the title of the paper, exclaimed in surprise, "Why, Senator Evans, in Ohio we consider this one of our best family papers."

The Senators roared; but Mr. Evans, who had a great respect for Mr. Wade, turned sadly away, "I am sorry to hear you say so, Mr. Wade; it shows whither we are drifting."

Notwithstanding Mr. Wade's bitter opposition to the slave power, the Southern men all respected and liked him. Mr. Toombs, the Georgia fire-eater, said of him in the Senate: "My friend from Ohio puts the matter squarely. He is always honest, outspoken, and straightforward; and I wish to goodness the rest of you would imitate him. He speaks out like a man. He says what he thinks, and it is always true. He and I can agree about everything on earth except our sable population."

Such was the opinion the fire-eaters entertained of Mr. Wade. There was not one of them but believed him a thoroughly honest and brave man. They respected him for his sincerity and fidelity to his principles, while they hated and despised the cringing and fawning rotten doughfaces of the North. There was not a Northern demagogue in Congress who would not have given gladly all his ill-gotten reputation to have had such a compliment paid him as was paid by Mr. Toombs to Senator Wade.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, who prided himself on being able to give answers in debates on which no one could catch him, was one day making a speech, when he stated he was exceedingly sorry Governor Calhoun had written his letter, giving the result of the election in Kansas, "on the advice of Southern Members of Congress," when Mr. Wade rose and inquired:

"Sir, I would like to know if you mean to say that Mr. Calhoun proposed to give his certificates of election at the advice of certain Southern members here, or according to the truth of the vote, his conscience, and his oath? Your statement strikes me as very extraordinary, and I wish to know if I correctly understand you."

Mr. Iverson—"I do not recognize your right to catechize me on the subject, and I decline to answer."

Mr. Wade—"Oh, well, I won't press the inquiry, as we all know who gave such advice as you stated. I was wrong to ask you that question. Don't compromise yourself on my account."

Iverson explained, amid roars of laughter, how it was.

It used to be customary for slaves in Washington to beg money from Northern Congressmen to buy their freedom. A poor, but smart-looking boy accosted Mr. Wade while he was in conversation with a prominent Southern Senator, and began to beg for money to buy his freedom. "I never give money to buy slaves," said Mr. Wade; when, seeing the pleasant looks of the Southern man, he turned to the boy and asked: "Why the devil don't you run away?"

The Southern man stared at one another, and the darkey started off with a new idea in his head, when Mr. Wade called him back, and handing him a ten dollar bill, said: "Here is ten dollars to pay your expenses. Now, run away out of slavery, my boy, the first chance you get."

While the Homestead Bill was under discussion, Mr. Toombs referred to it with a sneer, as a measure for white paupers, when Mr. Wade immediately arose and said:

"Sir, you sneer at the Homestead Bill because it gives land to the landless, do you? What is your pet scheme? Buying Cuba, stealing niggers for the niggerless. I am very glad that this question has at length come up. I am glad, too, it has antagonized with this nigger question. I have been trying here for nearly a month to get a straightforward vote upon this great measure of land for the landless. I glory in that measure. It is the greatest that has ever come before the American Senate, and it has now come so that there is no dodging it. The question will be, 'Shall we give niggers to the niggerless, or land to the landless?'"

Wade one day replied to Toombs, of Georgia, and to all appearance used language which would compel Toombs to challenge him. Several friends went to Wade and begged him to desist, but the old man grew more and more violent, until Toombs indicated his intention of calling Wade to account for the language he was using, when Wade quietly sat down, seemingly having accomplished his object.

The Southern men looked at each other in surprise, and it was manifest to all that Wade had deliberately sought a quarrel with Toombs. That night a friend of the Southern Senator called on Mr. Wade, to know if he would retract the offensive words he had used.

"No, I won't take back a word," was Wade's emphatic reply.

"Then," said the friend of Mr. Toombs, "it will be necessary for Senator Toombs to challenge you to mortal combat."

"That is just what I want, and we might have got to the point without all this palaver," said Wade.

"You surely cannot be in earnest, Mr. Wade," said the Southerner.

"Why, of course I am. You see, sir, we Northern men don't like to fight. Now, I am opposed to the code, and so are my constituents; but you fellows have broken Sumner's head, and we must spunk up a little, or you will break all our heads. The shortest way to end the matter is to kill off a few of you, and I have picked upon old Toombs as my man; he will have to challenge me. Then, of course, I will have the choice of weapons, and I will take my old rifle and — me if I don't bring him down at the first crack."

When Toombs heard of what Wade said, he replied: "I can't challenge him; if I do, he will kill me."

It appears that Toombs and Wade had been out together shooting with a rifle several times, and while Toombs could shoot well with a pistol, he was a poor rifle shot. Wade was an old hunter, and, at a distance of a hundred yards, could hit a dollar almost every shot.

Mr. Wade afterwards said to the writer: "If old Toombs had challenged me that time, as I expected he would, I would have made him put a patch on his coat, the size of a dollar, over his heart, and the old fellow would have got demoralized when he saw me drawing a bead on it, and missed me, while, — me if I wouldn't have out the patch!"

Not only did Toombs refuse to challenge Wade, but no Southern member could ever be induced to send him a challenge, no matter what he might say.

His next effort was in favor of agricultural colleges, where Mr. Wade said "he wished the cultivation of the earth to be taught as a science."

Mr. Wade had all his life been an unwavering advocate of a revenue tariff, discriminating in such a way as to benefit and protect American industry.

When John Brown invaded Harper's Ferry, Wade made a speech in Senate, warning the South to put away slavery, ere the country was involved in fratricidal war. That speech reads today almost like prophecy.

In 1861, when the Northern members announced their intention of leaving the Senate, Wade rose in his place and said:

"Go, and upon your heads be the consequences of war; for you shall have war, be assured of that. We are ready to meet you and your treasonable designs. If it must be, let it come now; let brother take brother by the throat, and when it comes to the worst, let the stronger party prevail, and possess the whole land!" That was the greatest occasion, and the greatest speech of Mr. Wade's life.

In 1860 Mr. Wade had been a prominent candidate for the Presidency. Over one hundred journals in the North supported him for the nomination, and he only lost it through the treachery of Mr. Seward's friends.

In 1863 the second term of Mr. Wade's Senatorial career expiring, he was elected, almost without opposition, for a third term.

When Mr. Douglas died, Mr. Wade succeeded him as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in the Senate. During the war he was also the Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

President Lincoln at one time offered Mr. Wade a Major General's commission in the army, but he declined it, believing he could be of more service to the country in the councils of the nation.

In March, 1867, Mr. Wade was elected President of the Senate and Acting Vice-President of the United States. When, soon afterwards, Mr. Johnson was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, it was confidently expected by the people of the country that Mr. Wade would succeed him in office as President of the United States, but, through the defection of certain Republican Senators, Johnson was acquitted by one vote, and Mr. Wade remained as Vice-President until March 4, 1869, when Mr. Colfax succeeded him.

During the impeachment trial of President Johnson a very amusing occurrence happened one day between Mr. Wade and Mr. Chase, who presided at the trial. The session was to open at 12 o'clock m., and it was with-in twenty minutes of that time, and the Chief Justice had not made his appearance in the Vice President's room. The hands of the clock crept slowly but surely nearer the figure XII., when suddenly the door was thrown upon, and in stalked the Chief Justice. He walked hurriedly to the wardrobe, but his robe of office was not upon his accustomed peg. What was to be done? Pages were summoned; this, that, and the other room, desk, and drawer were examined, but no robe was discovered. In the midst of this excitement the grim, honest old hero, Ben Wade, made his appearance with a nod and a grunt to the flurried occupants of the room. He walked to the hat rack; and after depositing his hat went to a sofa on the other side of the room to leave his umbrella in a safe place. The excitement was still going on, when Wade, after learning the cause of the trouble, without entering into the flurry of the hunt, leaned over the sofa, and with his umbrella hooked up an uncertain-looking bundle. Seeing it was the long looked for robe, he held it toward Mr. Chase with, "Here Chase, here's yer old frock you've been making such a confounded fuss about." The pages smiled at Wade. The Chief Justice was too overjoyed to do anything but speedily get inside of his robe, and if on that morning the heated crowded audience saw the Chief Justice looked redder than usual, they now know the cause of it, it was about that "frock."

In 1868, the politicians of Ohio, having put negro suffrage on their ticket, the Republican party was defeated before the people, and a Democratic Legislature elected, which returned Mr. Thurman to the Senate for Mr. Wade's seat. On March 4, 1869, Mr. Wade's third Senatorial term of office expired, and he returned to his home at Jefferson, O. He had held office for

thirty years, and was glad to escape the cares and trials of public life. He was, when I last saw him, a hale, hearty, old man, just entering his seventy-fourth year, but did not look to be over fifty.

In 1869, President Grant sent Mr. Wade, with a commission of eminent gentlemen, to negotiate for the purchase of the island of St. Domingo. Many anecdotes are told of Mr. Wade during the trip out in the vessel and his stay on the island. The correspondent of the New York Sun, writing about him says:

"The rage of Wade is fearful to behold. He has turned himself into a volcano of profanity. He says that Grant has sent him down here with a pack of fools, who, now that their work is done, want to sport about the West India Islands and scoop up all the snakes and lizards. He swears in the hot sun, until one could almost imagine that his great heart was just ready to jump out of his body. The fact is, Ben wants to go home. His work is done, and he doesn't want to loaf around any longer. He objects to being the figurehead of a gang of crazy buggists, who are incessantly talking about scarabari, umbelliferous, and luguminous orders, arachnidari, coprophagi, anthropomorphici, the phytelepharmaceae, lacertina, thoryctes, and other — nonsense, as Ben calls it. The other day one of the buggists came on board with a fat spider strung to a stick. 'What in the name of heaven is that?' asked Ben. 'That, Mr. Wade,' said the happy buggist, holding up the spider, is a beautiful specimen of the tarantule. It's the finest specimen I ever saw.' The old war horse gazed at it one moment, and then growled out: 'The deuce it is! Take it away.' Soon after, another buggist came on board with a three-tailed fish, and told Ben it was the most complete specimen of the homocarsal and heterocarsal platessa fleuses that he had ever found. A more disgusted man than Mr. Wade when he received this information, has rarely been seen. I am told that Ben has said that he expects next to meet a buggist with a six-toed negro or a Carib with a double row of ears all around his head strung to a pole."

In personal appearance Mr. Wade is a heavy set man, about five feet eight inches high. He is dark skinned but has a clear complexion. His eyes are small, deep set in his head, and jet black, they are restless, snap and flash, and when he is angry, shine like coals of fire. Two tufts of hair on his protruding forehead answer for eyebrows, and the hair on his head runs down in a sort of peninsula toward his nose, both sides of the head, over the temples, being naturally bald, almost to the crown. He is slightly stooped, but walks without a cane, and is sprightly and active. His jaws are firm and large, the under one being very strong and compact. The lips are full and round, the upper one doubling at the corners of his mouth over the lower one, which gives the Senator a ferocious and savage sort of look, and this it is that causes so many persons to misunderstand the true character of the man, and mistake him for a fierce, hard, cold man, when he is in reality one of the warmest kindest-hearted men in the world. His face is not a handsome one, and if you examine it in detail you will say he is an ugly man, and yet there is in that face a sort of rough harmony, an honest bluff-heartedness that makes you like it; there is nothing weak, bad or treacherous looking about it; and when he speaks the features light up, and the mobilized countenance gives to the straightforward words such an interest that you no longer remember his homeliness at all. When sitting silent or listening he has a way of looking at one, with his piercing black eyes that at once disconcerts a rascal or dishonest man, and it is often most annoying to the innocent and honest. You feel he is reading you, and weighing closely your motives for what you are saying. There is no use in trying to deceive or lie to old Ben Wade. If he don't find you out and hint at your motives before you leave, rest assured he understands you, and only keeps his belief to himself because he does not desire to wound your feelings. He can put this and that together, and find a manly sharp and on this account quite disagreeable to persons who have a loose way of expressing themselves without regard to facts. We do not think that Wade ever owned such a thing as a finger ring or breastpin; he dresses in plain black and wears a standing collar of the old style, and is always scrupulously clean; always talkative and lively when out of his seat; he is silent, grave, and thoughtful when in the Senate Chamber. Looking at him from the galleries, as he sat day after day in the Vice President's chair, presiding over the deliberations of the Senate, he presented a real picture of dignity, strength and repose, such as should characterize the American Senator. He was only terrible when in his official robes, and no sooner did he lay them aside and enter the private circle, then he became the kind friend, affectionate husband, and indulgent father.

No pleasant picture for the American people to look upon could be presented than Ben Wade at home, surrounded by his family. It was an abode of virtue, peace, and plenty. Few men impress themselves on the times in which they live, so as to cause their names to be remembered after they are gone. If this be greatness, Mr. Wade's life may truly be said to be sublime. As long as the pen of the historian records the advent of freedom to the slaves, or the greater events of the rebellion, he will have to write the name of Ben Wade as inseparably connected with them.

The old Senator has his peculiarities. Mr. Wade could never endure to hear any one abuse his friends. He thought if he listened, he was guilty of a breach of friendship. One day a gentleman spoke ill of a certain person, when Mr. Wade, flying into a towering passion, roared out, "You lie, sir; that man is my friend, therefore, he cannot be such a person as you represent him to be." On another occasion, he had a young friend appointed a lieutenant in the navy, and soon afterward he learned, with surprise, the fellow had been dismissed for bad conduct. Meeting him, Mr. Wade said to the ex-lieutenant, "How, now, you young rascal, what have you been do-

ing that they have dismissed you?" "Nothing, Mr. Wade, for which I should have been treated so harshly." "There," cried Wade, "I knew you were innocent. Old Wells told me you were drunk, and absent without leave, but I said all along it was a mistake, and he must put you back, and I'll see that he does it." The lieutenant was soon afterwards restored.

Taking him all in all, he is a man such as has not often lived in any country, and such as has never before lived in ours. It will be a long time before the American people will look upon his like again.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The internal revenue receipts, which showed a large falling off some weeks ago, have increased during the past few days, which indicates a better business outlook. This is chiefly owing, however, to the fact that some matters of legislation pertaining to business are settled so that business men know what to depend upon.

A large number of plates on which were printed the notes of nearly 300 defunct national banks will shortly be melted down by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stated that Secretary Sherman will put the new dollars into circulation as rapidly as possible, and it is thought that the addition to the circulation will render it easy for him to call in and retain by the first of next January enough legal tenders to bring the whole amount then outstanding down to the legal limit, \$300,000,000. Having done that, he may be able, by sale of bonds authorized in the resumption act, and which under the silver act he might sell for silver coin, if that were attainable, to realize the means to begin specie resumption.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Territories have agreed to report favorably the nomination of William A. Howard, to be Governor of Dakota. Howard's friends now have no fears concerning his confirmation by the Senate.

The Wallace Long Bond bill, which passed the Senate is not received with favor among the friends of the Postal Savings bill recently approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee. They claim that the former measure antagonizes the latter in many of its most important features. There is a prospect of a sharp contest over the Senate bill in the House. Both bills will not become laws. It is either one or the other, and the question is which shall it be. The Senate bill leads at present, with every prospect of winning. The Ways and Means Committee have under consideration a bill prepared by Secretary Sherman to promote the deposit of savings in the treasury, and refunding of the national debt. It can be stated almost positively that the committee will agree to the bill and report to the House. This bill will forestall the Postal Savings Bill and it may take the place of the Wallace bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises that he will receive offers for the sale of silver bullion, in lots not less than 10,000 ounces.

The vaults of the Treasury are being arranged for the reception of a large quantity of silver now in the mint at Philadelphia. Seven hundred thousand dollars weight of it, which will approximate 40,000 pounds, will be received at the Treasury in the present month. The removal from Philadelphia is for the purpose of affording space for the bullion from which the new silver dollar will be coined.

The silver bullion will at present be used for the purpose of silver bullion at market rates.

The silver certificates will soon be ready for issue, and are in the form of bank notes, engraved in the best manner, printed on bank note fiber paper.

Michigan Women and Temperance.

The Executive Board of the Women's State Christian Union, in session at Detroit, took important action. Arrangements were made for a vigorous campaign throughout the State, by the holding of public meetings, lectures and earnest appeals, concentration of temperance sentiment, and effort, and especially with a view to enlisting the young women of the State in the work. The Board have formally opened the Gospel temperance campaign, and the "Young Women's" (or "White Ribbon") movement by the passage of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, at the invitation of the National Vice President for Michigan is now in our State, co-operating with the State Women's Christian Temperance Union in gospel temperance work, by means of women's or children's meetings in afternoon and general meetings in evening, therefore

Resolved, That we give her our most earnest and cordial support, recommending her fully to all unions who wish to profit by her labors, in the confidence that her work among us will greatly promote the cause of God and temperance.

Resolved, That we extend the same welcome and cordial support to Miss Frances E. Willard, of Sterling, Ill., whose special work is organizing young women's temperance unions, and whose past success warrants us in recommending her to all unions who can avail themselves of her valuable services.

Miss McCartney, who appeals to the young women, prefers the white to the pink ribbon, for the good reason that while the pink pledges withdrawal from association with young men who do not put on the red ribbon, the white ribbon indicates earnest seeking after them to save them.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. —Tillotson.

Joy to our wings, sorrows are our spurs. —[Richter].

The premature robins and blue birds, who invariably risk their lives each spring for a newspaper notice, have come around again.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Chicago wants the bell punch, because the statistician has shown that a tax of one cent per drink would yield \$4,270 per day, and \$1,500,000 per year.

Corn planting is progressing in Texas, and the wheat fields present a grand appearance. Good reports from the growing wheat come from all the sections heard from.

A Panama dispatch says a new volcano has been discovered by the officers of the United States flagship Omaha, in Patagonia, and the name of the ship Omaha is proposed for it.

Lying in his crib, a two-year-old colored child of a servant in the employ of J. B. Sibert, of Page County, Va., can sing correctly any song after hearing it sung.

Look out for bad 50 cent pieces. Clever counterfeiters are in circulation. They have no "ring," but fall as dead as a door nail when struck on a counter.

A stranger who applied at a house in the vicinity of Quebec for some slight favor the other day, was met by an old gentleman 85 years of age, who hesitated for a moment and then said: "I'll go and ask father." Presently he returned with his father, Paul Leonard, who is asserted to be 107 years old. The latter owns all the property, looks after it, and gives his son orders as to what he is to do, and the son obeys as a dutiful child.

It is very painful to read the descriptions of drunkenness in Congress, and the question arises why do our citizens send drinkers to represent them? Is this representation a fair average of the people, or do liquor-dealers and their crews take the business of returning Representatives into their own hands? What can be expected but the most blundering legislation from men who are accustomed to ply their brains with alcohol? Every poison affects chiefly some particular portion or faculty of the body, and the brain is that which alcohol selects.

The steam heating of Lockport continues to be as successful as when first experimented with. About four miles of pipes are now laid. Steam meters are provided, so that each consumer need pay only for what he consumes. It is claimed that the system can be so developed as to furnish steam at fifty pounds pressure transmitted through twenty miles of pipe, thus applying power for engines and manufactories, and steam for cooking and laundry purposes, for extinguishing conflagrations, for clearing streets of ice or snow, or protecting hydrants from frost.

There is wild excitement among the people in Trigg county, Ky., over an expectation of the near approach of the Judgment day. Many have abandoned business and all earthly concerns, and given themselves up to religious exercises.

A resident of Los Angeles, Cal., is now gathering ripe tomatoes from the top of a twenty-five foot ladder. The vine, which is twenty-five feet high, has been trained on the sunny side of the house, and shows blossoms and fruit in every state of growth.

John W. Forney, writing from London under date of Feb. 19th, says: "The passage of the silver bill in our Congress will make very little difference against our securities here. As usual, it was violently denounced at first; but reflection has brought a better feeling. The uncommon unanimity in Congress has been a strong proof that there are two sides to the question, and the fact that the British Empire in India will be largely aided by this action goes far to modify English resentment."

The Khedive of Egypt sustains upward of twenty palaces, in which he supports in luxury three wives and 900 women of the harem. Each of his grown-up princes of the blood also has his separate palace and retinue of servants, and the horses in the stables of the father and sons are numbered by hundreds.

The Industrial Exhibition Company in 1871 purchased a lot of land lying between Ninety-ninth and one Hundred and Third streets and Third and Fourth avenues, New York, for the purpose of starting an Industrial Exhibition. The price paid was \$1,700,000. The scheme was not successful, and the land, which had been divided into lots, has been sold under a foreclosure by several insurance companies holding mortgages upon it. The sum realized was \$400,000. The former manager of the Exhibition Company states that soon after the purchase of the property the company was offered \$2,500,000.

Financial circles have recovered from the spasm of uneasiness that followed the final passage of the silver bill. A more composed feeling prevails, and less alarm seems to be felt about the future. The Post's money article says: "We have to-day a lower gold premium and higher market for bonds, both here and in London, the advance in London, together with the decline in gold, still leaving a handsome profit in importing bonds from there. The reported sale of \$15,000,000 United States bonds by the German Government is not regarded in Wall street as a matter of much importance, but there are some fears that should the importation of bonds continue, as rumored to have commenced, heavy gold shipments will again become necessary. The week closes, nevertheless, with an improved feeling in all its branches of finance and trade."

Will not Increase the Currency.

It does not seem likely that the issue of silver dollars will increase the amount of money in actual circulation in this country. People cannot get the new dollars except by paying a dollar apiece for them. They may be issued instead of greenbacks to pay Congressmen, clerks, soldiers, sailors and contractors; but, in that case, while the amount of money in existence would be obviously increased, the amount in actual circulation would remain the same. If, on the other hand, Secretary Sherman prefers to hoard the silver to promote resumption, greenbacks will continue to be paid out for current expenses and the amount actually in circulation will remain as before the bill was passed. —New York Herald.

A Vermont teacher has been discharged for threatening to "smash" the brains of his scholars with a fire-shovel.

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The Republican electors of the Township of Ypsilanti will meet in caucus at the office of J. G. Crane, in the city of Ypsilanti, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of choosing candidates to be supported at the ensuing township election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

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